North Hastings Review.

SYLVENUS F. WEAVER, Publisher. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XI., No. 47. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, March 1, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE

TRADERS' BANK

OF CANADA.

(MADOC BRANCH.)

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Done. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain issued.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received and Interest allowed on the same at the rate of

4 per cent. per Annum.

No notice of withdrawal of Deposits equired.

The bank will be open every Saturday evening from 6.30 to 9 o'clock.

J. H. McCLELLAN,
MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.

Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 1ly

Handsome Gift.

A number of young people met at Miss. Elliott's on Friday night last and enjoyed a pleasant evening; at the close of which, the young ladies present presented Mr H. G. Wiltse, late of the REVIEW office, with a handsome brass smoking tray.

Skipped."

We direct attention to the communication of Mr. U. W. King in this issue, concerning M. McCoy, who left the country, on Friday last, saving numerous creditors to mourn his departure, which fully explains the circumstances, which, for personal reasons, we do not care to express ourselves upon.

Passed Away.

We are called upon this week to record the death of two of our respected citizens, which occurred nearly at the same time. Mr. Duncan Macbeath, who had been confined to his room all winter, was relieved of his severe sufferings on Monday. The funeral took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Wishart conducted the funeral services. An invalid mother, widow and small family, are left to mourn his loss.

Mrs. P. Mellroy, who passed away on Sunday, had been ill for some time, but death came at last to her relief. The funeral was to have taken place on Wednesday, but was postponed until to-day, awaiting the arrival of relatives. Both families of deceased have the sympathy of the community.

Personal.

Mr. H. Bleecker, Reeve of Sidney and Warden of the County, was in town last week.

Rev. Mr. Mrs. Lambly were in Toronto on Monday, attending the funeral of Mr. Russell, late father of Mrs. Lambly.

Mr. S. Curry, of Frankford, was in town last week.

Mr. H. Wiltse, for the past ten or eleven months connected with the REVIEW office, left on Monday for Otterville, where he assumes the management of a drug store. We wish him success.

Mr. Ed. Ellis, of Prince Edward County, gave us a call to-day.

Married.

THOMPSON—BLAIR.—Feb'y 22nd, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. H. Leitch, Charles W. Thompson to Agnes Blair, only daughter of the late James Blair, Esq., all of Madoc.

Died.

RUSSELL.—At 40 Cecil street, Toronto, on the 24th Feb. 1888, Andrew Russell, Esq., of Ottawa, formerly Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands and late of the Department of the Interior, in his 54 year.

KENEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 25th, in the township of Huntingdon, Thos. Lahey, aged 27 years.

MELLROY.—On Sunday, Feb'y 26th, in Madoc township, Mary, wife of Patrick Mellroy, aged 54 years, 6 months and 24 days.

MACBEATH.—In Madoc, on Monday, Feb'y 27th, Duncan Macbeath, aged 35 years, 7 months, 10 day.

BACON.—In Madoc township, on Sunday, 26th Feb'y, Robert H., son of Charles W. Bacon, 8 months, 10 days.

New Ads. This Week.

Boy Wanted—L. C. Adams.
Mortgage Sale—McCarthy, Osler, & Co.

Have you seen our Teas lately? If not call and get a sample. D. W. Wright.

FOUND!—Cheapest and best place to buy Tea, at W. W. Hudgins'.

Groceries, Crockery, and Glassware at D. W. Wright's.

You can buy Groceries and Crockery for the next thirty days very cheap, at W. W. Hudgins'.

Just arriving—Our spring stock of Boots and Shoes. Call and see them. D. W. Wright.

J. R. Irish, Dentist, arrives every Tuesday on noon train. He is now extracting teeth without pain. See Advertisement.

Latest Local News.

—The last snow is the best bed for grass seed.

—Mr. Tuller's team ran away on Monday.

—There is considerable wood, contracted, to be delivered yet.

—Some pretty designs of wedding invitations at the REVIEW office.

—A severe snow storm—the heaviest of the heaviest of the season—occurred on Saturday.

—Read L. C. Adam's change of advt. this week. He wants a boy to learn the blacksmith trade.

—Mr. James Mellon offers his farm stock, implements, &c., for sale on Tuesday, March 22th. See bills.

—Mr. A. F. Wood, M.P.P., was one of the speakers at the banquet at the Agricultural College on the 22nd.

—We acknowledge with thanks a piece of wedding cake from Mrs. Chas. Thompson, late Miss. Agnes Blair.

—Tell your friends who borrow the REVIEW that 25c. sent to the editor will pay for a copy for three months.

—Regular meeting of the Alert Fire Company on Friday evening. Important business. Full attendance requested.

—Articles on the Fishery Treaty, Eastern War, Dominion Parliament, and several local matters crowded out of this issue.

—Mr. Wooley has again secured the mail contract between Madoc and Belleville, upon which duties he will enter the first of April.

—A grand musical entertainment will be given in the Methodist Church, Bancroft, on March 23rd. Posters and particulars next week.

—We call attention to an advertisement in another column, of an auction sale of valuable farm property, at the Continental Hotel, Madoc, on March 21st.

—E. Spurr, Lake View House, near L'Amable announces by poster that a large stock of ready made clothing has been secured. Passengers stopping at this House can have the best accommodation.

Burglars.

An attempt was made the other night to burglarize the safe at Cobourg Woollen Mills. In boring the holes into the safe the bit was broken, which caused the burglars to suspend operations.

Frauds.

Condition powders for making hens lay are being sold to farmers for 25 cents per a small package, which contains nothing but bran. We would advise our farmer readers to make a note of this.

New Postal Regulations.

The officials at the post office here have received notice that the parcel post system will come into vogue after first of March. The ends of the parcels must be left open for inspection, and all parcels sent across the line will be subject to customs regulations. The rate of postage will be 6 cts. for every 4 ounces. Hereafter the registration fee on letters to the United States will be twe cents instead of five.

Another Swindle.

A new swindle is being worked in the rural school sections. A plausible gentleman calls upon a school teacher and explains that he is introducing a new and valuable cyclopedia, which he would be pleased to have the teacher examine, and then write his or her name in a book as a reference. The teacher usually bites and in a few days a large package of books comes and another gentleman presents a bill of $30 and produces the teachers' order for the book.

More Truth than Poetry.

The following from the Peterborough *Examiner* will apply here as well as other places:—"In Belleville when the management of any public entertainment overlook the press by neglecting to forward passes, as in the case of a complimentary entertainment the other evening, the newspapers scarcely notice the events. If the same plan was followed in Peterborough, one-half the public gatherings would be left to their fate, to pass into oblivion without any record of their fulfilment. Too many people overlook the importance of the press. If concerts, suppers, etc., are overlooked, or if one report is more complete than another, they fail to understand that is due to their own neglect in not remembering the gentlemen of the press.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Another Wedding.

"Happy is the bride that the sun shines on." Never did the sun shine brighter than on last Wednesday, 22nd Feb'y, when, with a bright and cloudless sky, the many invited guests joyfully sped along over "the beautiful" to the residence of Mrs. James Blair; the brightness within and warm welcome making it a genuine "At Home."

Precisely at half past seven the bridal party were in their places—with the Rev. R. H. Leitch as officiating clergyman; Mr. Thomas Thompson as groomsman and Miss Ottie Blair as bridesmaid. All eyes were now on the interesting group and in a few moments Mr. Charles Thompson and Miss Agnes Blair were pronounced "man and wife." Congratulations at once followed during which Mrs. Leitch played "Mendelsohns Wedding March."

The tastefully arranged tables were soon surrounded, when justice was done to the really excellent bill of fare provided. Then followed the toasts—"The Bride," proposed by Rev. Mr. Leitch in deservedly complimentary words; "The Groom," by Rev. S. Childerhose, who warmly eulogized his manly and consistent course; "Our Hostess," by Mr. Archie Thompson; "Our Guests," by Mr. Wm. Thompson, Reeve. The groom responded in a few well chosen words.

When about seventy friends had satisfied the "inner man," social chat, amusements and music helped to make a most enjoyable evening, and at a respectable hour all dispersed.

Kind friends had supplied many useful and costly presents which indeed were a delight to behold and were marked for having been well chosen.—COM.

Another Prominent Canadian Landmark Passed Away.

Andrew Russell, of Glasgow, Scotland, whose name is so well known throughout Ontario and Quebec as Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, died last Friday evening (Feb'y 24) at the residence of his son-in-law, 40 Cecil street, Toronto, in the 84th year of his age. He received his first Government appointment in June, 1829. From that date until the time of his well-earned retirement, in 1885—a period of 56 years—he served his adopted country with a fidelity that none has ever surpassed. His exemplary and unswerving constancy in the cause of temperance, has been a source of strength and happiness to this important moral reform throughout the Dominion. He was a most unassuming but devoted Christain, and peacefully passed away to his eternal rest.

At the time of his retirement from public life the Surveyors of the Dominion presented him with the following affective testimonial:

To Andrew Russell, Esq.

The surveyors throughout the Dominion of Canada embrace this opportune time, on your retirement from active service, of presenting you with this address, expressing as it does in a feeble manner the esteem in which you are held by the profession. During the fifty-four years of public service in the Departments of the old Province of Canada, and the Dominion of Canada, you have preserved throughout that high standard of public morality, integrity, and faultless character, so worthy of emulation.

In the Crown Lands Department, as well as in the Department of the Interior, you have left your inefficable mark, ever prompted by the sense of duty, regardless of personal ends. A generation has seen you in harness, unassuming, but treading the path of honor.

It was you who pointed to the stars for a sure guide instead of the fickle magnetic pole. Through your unceasing efforts, surveying has attained its present high standard, ever aiming higher, and is now an honorable profession. Rightly may we style you the father of astronomic surveying in Canada, and proud are we of so worthy a progenitor.

May the laurel wreath you have won, resting on its snowy bed, brighten your remaining years in your quiet retreat, and prosperity will record: This work is well done. Signed on behalf of the surveyors,

O. J. KLOTZ,
President, Dominion Land Surveyors' Association.

March 20, 1884.

The late Mr. Russell was the father of Mrs. (Rev.) O. R. Lambly of this place.

Eclipse.

The next eclipse of the moon will occur on the night of July 22nd, and will be even more interesting than the one of January 28th. The diameter of the earth's shadow will be much larger at that time in proportion to the diameter of the moon, darkening its surface more during totality. It will take place about midnight, when the moon will be higher in the heavens, and will be visible in this neighborhood.

Burglars are operating in Peterboro.

Hastings has at last organized a fire brigade.

Mr. Corby is about to erect a hotel at Massassaga Point.

James Burns, of Gananoque was badly frozen last week.

Mrs. Kennedy, of Stirling, fell recently, and broke her arm.

Twenty men and four women now inhabit the County gaol.

The 12th of July is to be celebrated this year at Gananoque.

Of late there are frequent desertions from "A" battery, Kingston.

Mr. Geo. Belford, delighted a Belleville audience on Thursday evening.

The library and reading room established at Belleville some years ago by the G. T. R. employees is now considered one of the finest institutions of the kind on the road.

THE EYE.

For the REVIEW.

While ringlets fair, and Beauty's smile,
And snow white brow not fairer seem,
Entrance the fixed admiring gaze,
My tongue shall chant a nobler theme.

I'll sing the Eye, the index true
That paints the soul devoid of art;
I'll sing the Eye, the avenue
Through which impressions reach the heart.

For Beauty's most transcendent hue
Receives from hence its crowning grace;
For 'tis in truth the sacred spring
Whence halos sweet roll o'er the face.

Here we may learn the tale of woe
Rehearsed in some reluctant tear;
And test the blandishment displayed—
For what's a smile not kindled here?

The tongue may falsify the heart,
Clothe its emotions in disguise;
But Nature then her truth imparts
Writ the language of the Eyes.

Hereby we learn when joy and mirth
Their fires kindle in the soul;
Nor less, when o'er the tender heart
The bitter waves of sorrow roll.

Madoc, 1st March, 1888

From over the Sea.

A party of little boys for adoption by farmers and others is shortly expected at the Marchmont Home, Belleville. The girls will come later, about May or June. Some of these will be a nice age for those who have no little ones of their own to adopt; others will be older and able to help with little chores. The children are well trained and will be a blessing in many homes. Applications are now being received with ministers' reference. Address, MRS. E. A. Bilbrough Wallace.

Royal Templars.

The Royal Templars of Temperance have accummulated a reserve fund of $16,614.03 on their monthly calls over the death rate of the order. This shows while the assessment is the lowest of any corporative society that the risks of total abstinence men and women are the best. Total abstainers live on an average longer than drinkers be they moderate or immoderate. The Royal Templars meet every Friday in their council chamber, in Wilson Block. All advocates of temperance should give their support to the advancement of the cause.

A Great Work.

The D. Lothrop Company, publishers of *Wide Awake*, &c., are preparing the publication of a series of graphic historical narrations by popular authors, telling the stories of the States of the American Union from its earliest beginnings to the present day. The initial volumes will appear in the spring of 1888. New York, Ohio, and Louisiana are now nearly ready and the remaining volumes will follow in rapid succession but not so closely as to diminish the interest in the series by a hasty or crowding issue. The publications will be novel and attractive.

Household Helps.

A good way to take an ink-stain out of the floor is to use a jack-plane.

To get a tablecloth thoroughly clean stand over the washer-woman when she is at the tub, and beat her with a piece of lead-pipe.

If you would never have tainted fish use always the kind that is salted.

To rejuvenate plums dye them.

To get rid of rheumatism in the bones give the gardener a day off and do his work.

If you can't wash the dog clean in the tub put him on the stove and boil him. Never roast him.

A good thing for mosquitoes is a dreamy fat man.

To keep shutters from slamming at night remove them every afternoon.

To the Editor of the REVIEW

Dear Sir,—As conflicting rumors are afloat relative to M. McCoy, who absconded on Friday last, I have thought it best to explain the circumstances concerning myself. McCoy was formerly a partner with me, in the confectionery business, but latterly only an agent on the road. He had been on the road some four weeks previous to Friday last and disposed of considerable goods; and failing to make the necessary remittances, I became uneasy; my apprehensions being afterwards strengthened by the report that McCoy had passed south on train Friday morning. I at once started north in search of horses and wagon, which I found at Rathbun. The goods were nearly all disposed of, and books, accounts, &c, gone. After paying a bill contracted at Rathbun, I drove back to Madoc, where I received a card from McCoy informing me where I would find team, and stating that before I received the card he would be in Cleveland, and that he would return the accounts. I have as yet received no accounts, cash or books, and therefore cannot say what amount he has taken from me—which, I am afraid, is considerable.

Of course, I feel this loss; but I am pleased to inform the public that the business will not be affected thereby, which will still be carried on by me as before, and that I hope shortly to increase and extend the same by manufacturing more largely than ever every line of confectionery. I also desire to thank my customers for their patronage, hoping to merit a continuance of the same.

I may also state that it is my belief that McCoy was forced to leave the country by having misappropriated monies collected on certain notes belonging to other parties, which notes are now coming due.

Madoc, Feb. 29. C. W. KING.

MADOC LODGE No. 179 I.O.O.F

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WKISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.

Private money to loan at lowest rates.

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.

CHAS. J. LEONARD | S. O'BRIEN.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.

BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,

Ashley Block, Belleville.

A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

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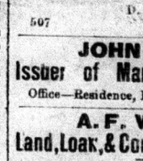
Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

J. R. IRISH, L.D.S.



The only Licensed Dentist that visits MADOC, arrives at the WINDSOR HOUSE every Tuesday at one o'clock and stops until the next morning.

Vitalized air used if previously engaged. Can furnish better material and work and for a less fee than if remaining in the place the whole time. Mr. Irish uses the best vitalized air apparatus and has it always on hand.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and repainted. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.

ROBT. SIMMONS, PROP.

Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 19-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,

(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar, always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.

JAMES McCAW, Manager.

Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,

MADOC - P.O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Esson, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys.

Residence at

454 C. F. AYLSWORTH.

A GREAT SECRET,

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER XX.

The night-boat from Calais bore the runaway Peggy to England. She scarcely dared believe in her own good luck in escaping without pursuit, even when the gangway had been withdrawn, and the boat was steaming slowly past the old wooden pier. She peeped out cautiously from under the shelter of one of the lifeboats, with a farewell fear that some emissary of her father's, say the birdlike Miss M'Leod or the panting Henri, might dash along the quay at the last minute, and, by frantic cries and gesticulations, induce the captain to put back. But no such catastrophe happened; the fact was that Miss M'Leod had not taken fright at Peggy's long absence until late in the day, and then had not dared to report it to Mr. Beresford, who had shut himself up in the most formidable humors since Madame de Lancry's visit.

Peggy's spirits rose to the wildest height when she felt that she was safe, out of reach of her father, whom she feared, and of Victor, whom she hated. She had been scarcely three weeks at "Les Bouleaux," but the horror and the mystery of the events which had happened there during that short time had made her stay a hideous nightmare, with only one sympathic figure—Gerald. Gerald, whom she respected and liked; not with a sentimental feeling, O dear, no, but with a very strong impression that he had not been well used, with a most firm determination to put him on his guard against the wiles of Madame de Lancry. No coyness troubled Peggy; the love of Gerald, which she had confessed in her excitement, seemed such a natural feeling for any one who had been so kind to her, that she felt no scruples about following him to England; there she would find him out, prevail upon him to have nothing more to do with his French friends, and then devote her attention to finding some work by which she could earn her living. What this work mightbe she did not care; in the exuberance of her happiness at having escaped from paternal control, she would have swept a crossing.

This free, devil-may-care, bold buccaneering spirit lasted until about mid-channel, when it was quenched by sea-sickness, which placed Peggy at the mercy of a kind-hearted sailor, from whom she parted almost with tears on landing at Dover. She still felt ill and giddy, but Peggy had the luck of the brave; and the guard of the London train seeing her staggering along in a helpless fashion by the side of the rails on the pier, asked if her luggage was all right, and on her answering that she hadn't any, found a corner seat for her in the train, lifted her into the carriage, and pulled up the windows. Her ulster was not very thick, and the night was cold; her travelling companions were two noisy and tiresome French people, who tried to forget the evils of the sea-passage by continuous eating and drinking. Peggy had an uncomfortable journey up to London, and arrived worn out, chilled, and miserable, at the house where she meant to stay.

It was a house at the West End, in a street well known for furnished apartments neither particularly large nor particularly good, but which had, somehow, got the reputation of being "superior," and were much affected by fashionable actresses and by men about town. This class—or these classes—occupied the best rooms for the most part, while the top floor of many of the houses formed a kind of rookery—still "superior," of course—where curates and shop-girls, daily governesses, retired officers and city clerks, inhabited each a humble little room, with the satisfaction of being able to write from "a good address." In the house at the door of which Peggy now knocked she and her mother had passed many a dreary month of cheap discomfort, and it was with a very perfunctory smile that she returned the greeting of the sleepy servant, grimy even at that early hour, who opened the door to her.

"Yes, Ellen, I've come back," she said, choking back the tears. "Has Mrs. Walton got a room for me?"

"Yes, miss. The Major went off yesterday; he said 'e couldn't stand Mr. Yorke's boots in the next room no longer, miss. So there's 'is room you can 'ave, miss."

Peggy followed her up-stairs to the third floor, and wondered, as she threw herself on the hard bed, and looked stupidly round her at the cupboard-like bareness and dreariness of the little room, how "the Major" could have "stood it" for so long. She felt too tired to sleep, too ill to eat the stale egg and bit of black toast which Ellen presently brought her on a cracked plate dedicated to the use of the third floor. She drank a cup of tea, however, and felt grateful for the girl's attention.

The day passed miserably; she could not rest except for a few minutes at a time; she felt too stupid and excited to lie still and think, and whenever she attempted to get up, the room swam round her and her head throbbed violently. It was not until the afternoon was drawing to a close that, with tottering limbs, she made her way downstairs, and into the little back room, which was Mrs. Walton's own sitting-room, and of which certain of the more favored inmates of the rookery had the *entree*.

Peggy peeped in; no one was there. She entered, went straight up to the cage of the canary, gave him an affectionate "tweet-tweet" to let him know she had not forgotten him, and then seated herself on the gaudy hearthrug, dragging the huge tabby cat—another old friend—on to her knees, and squeezing him more than was kind, for friendship and sympathy. A night-journey, followed by a day's headache, might play havoc with a lion's courage; and Peggy began to feel, as the tears trickled one by one down her face and exasperated the patient cat, that she had left "Les Bouleaux" on a wild goose chase, and that even a home overshadowed by a mystery was better than no home at all.

"And I shall never, never be able to find Gerald in this great London!" she wailed, as she threw herself, cat and all, full-length on the flagrant hearthrug, with her head in a leather-covered armchair, the spring of which had got out of order and made uncomfortable mountains and valleys in the seat. "And even if I knew where he was, I shouldn't dare to go and see him. Perhaps he would not care to see me!"

This was quite a new and horrible thought, born of the humility of loneliness and misery. It brought a blush to her wan face, and suddenly stopped her tears as if with a burning iron. She raised herself on her elbow and stared fiercely into the fire, while the cat seized the opportunity to escape.

The next moment the door opened, and Peggy heard some one come into the room. She did not look round, for she was ashamed of her tear stained face; she kept quite still, hoping that the intruder might go out again without having noticed her. But she was disappointed. The arm chair from which she had just raised her head creaked on its castors; a hand on the back was moving it, as if to attract her attention. Still she would not move, being seized by an impulse of rage at the impertinence of this somebody, who, seeing her distress, was anxious to get a better view of her in her misery. The enemy, however, was quite as strong of will as she, and she suddenly felt the armchair pushed forward so that it jerked her arm.

She turned her head, as if by a spring, and began, crimson and furious, "Will you have the kindness—"

But then she stopped short, and sprang upon her feet with a cry. Leaning upon the back of the armchair, smiling, red-faced, shy, his features quivering with some strong emotion, his eyes fixed upon her with a light in them which caused the blood to rush to the girl's face, was Gerald. Upon her first impulse, Peggy threw herself upon one knee in the armchair, with her hands over the back, in an irrepressible burst of wild delight. She had scarcely done so when Gerald imprisoned her where she was, flinging his right arm round her, and raising with his left the little wild-flower face to his, kissing her lips passionately, trying to speak to her, failing altogether in uttering a single coherent sentence, but betraying his love, in this moment of abandonment, as he had never betrayed it before.

"Gerald!" she half shrieked, half sobbed; and she threw her arms round his neck, not like a woman who has found her lover, but like a lost child found by its nurse. But his kisses, his passionate whispers, after reassuring, began to puzzle her, she drew back her head, pushed his face away from hers, and tried to wriggle out of his embrace.

"Don't go away, darling. Aren't you glad to see me?"

"Ye-es. But let me go; I want to talk to you."

As the grasp of his arm loosened, she escaped like an elf, and, seating herself in the armchair, imperiously signed to him to place himself at her feet. Gerald got a footstool and very meekly obeyed, hugging his knees and looking up at her with intoxicated reverence. For she at once assumed the attitude of the superior very decidedly, though the color brought by his kisses had not faded from her face, and though her voice was still rather unsteady from excitement.

"I think you have been behaving in a very extraordinary manner," she began severely.

Gerald blinked at her humbly, and then looked into the fire and cleared his throat in modest confusion.

"I—I was so glad to see you," he said in a low husky voice.

"Glad to see me!" she echoed sharply; "that's not what I mean at all. What did you mean by running away from 'Les Bouleaux,' without a word to anyone, just because the wicked, selfish, painted Madame de Lancry told you to? And when my poor father is ill, too?"

Gerald turned from the fire to stare at her helplessly.

"You've come away, too," he suggested humbly.

"That's different. He is my father, and bound to provide for me, which he hasn't done. And he is not your father; yet he has been good—that is, pretty good—to you. So he has a claim on you, but none on me; do you see?"

Gerald nodded, not daring to dissent. There was a pause. He glanced up at her, and, surprising a look of the frankest fondness on her face, his right hand sneaked up to hers and squeezed the little fingers. She withdrew them with a look of rebuke for the familiarity, and they sat in silence for some minutes, Gerald stroking the cat, who submitted to his caresses more willingly than to Peggy's.

Then at the same moment their heads turned toward each other, and their eyes met lovingly.

"What made you come to this house?" asked Peggy softly.

"I don't know London, and you had told me this was where you and your mother used to come," he answered shyly.

Another pause. Then Gerald spoke again.

"What did you come to England for?"

"I? O, I? Why—to earn my own living. I'm tired of idleness," said Peggy restlessly and rather incoherently. "What did you come for?" with resolution.

"Madame de Lancry sent me; I thought she had sent you."

Peggy's face clouded.

"She is a hard, cruel woman, and I hate her. What did she send you here for?"

"To give a letter to Mr. Smith."

"Mr. Smith! I don't like him. And did you give him the letter?"

"Not yet. I haven't seen him," said Gerald, growing very grave. "And I've been hearing such strange things about him, that I'm crazy to know what the letter says."

"What strange things? Do tell me, Gerald. I can keep a secret, because I don't know anybody to confide it to. What have you found out about Mr. Smith?"

"Well, you know what a queer, mixed lot of people come to stay in this house! Last night I was talking to a tall thin lady who had supper in here with us; she was very amusing, and said lots of things that were funny just from the way she said them; and presently I found out that she was an old actress when somebody in the room began to abuse the stage. She defended her profession, and when she was challenged to deny that there were a great many wicked people in it, she said she only knew one thoroughly bad, and he had left the stage. Everybody laughed at her, and wanted to know his name. She would not tell, but she gave a description of him so like Mr. Smith that I got her on one side after supper, and asked her to tell me in confidence if that was his name. She asked me a few questions, and when she was satisfied that I was not prompted by mere curiosity, she gave me the address of a house at which she had been staying where she said I should find out more about him."

"And did you go there?"

"Yes, I've just come back. The person I had to ask for would not see me."

"What was the name of the person?"

Gerald paused for a moment. Then he said, in a low voice, "Mr. Blair."

Peggy started; and they looked at each other silently. Then she whispered, "Did you give your own name?"

"No."

"You must go again, and give it. You must see him. You had better go now."

They rose at the same moment, both terribly excited.

"How could you sit here quietly and talk about other things, when you had heard that?" hissed out the girl, in a low voice. "Don't you know what this may throw light upon?"

"Yes. But I—I forgot everything—when I saw you."

She would not let him kiss her again, but shook hands, holding him off, as if she did not read the wish in his eyes.

Reluctantly, but trying to hide his reluctance from the energetic little creature who stood there inciting him with flashing eyes to immediate action, Gerald left her and started on his errand.

It was a lodging-house in the north of London to which the old actress had directed him, and it did not take him long to find his way back to it; a great, bare, dingy house, let chiefly in single rooms, into one of which, after waiting for some time, Gerald was shown. A wretched place at the best; it looked like a prison now that it was tenanted by the miserable creature who sat by the table and looked suspiciously at Gerald as he came in.

For a few moments the young fellow hesitated, unable to recognise the florid, swaggering, travelling companion of Mr. Shaw in the man before him.

"Mr. Blair?" he said at last diffidently.

"You don't remember me, I am afraid."

The other tried to pull himself together, and the limp and forced travesty of his old buoyant manner, as he passed a shaking hand through his long white hair, reassured Gerald as to his identity.

"Ah, yes, delighted to meet you again." And he shook the young man's hand heartily showing plainly in his face, however, that the sight of his visitor aroused in his mind no memories whatever.

"I am staying in London now," said Gerald simply, when he had been offered a chair and had taken it rather awkwardly, not knowing how to come round to the object of his visit.

"Indeed! I am very glad to hear it. Hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you again when I am in more comfortable quarters. This is merely a make-shift, you understand—good enough for a bachelor for a couple of days, but—"

He stopped short, listening—as if listening were a constant habit of his life. Then he got up, and glanced out of the window; and Gerald saw that his face wore a hunted look. The young man sprang up, hot and red-faced, and broke out impetuously:

"Look here, Mr. Blair, I see you don't know me, so I'll tell you what I've come about. Miss Harrison, who was staying here, and who was kind to you when you were ill, has told me about your troubles. Is it true that on the night you crossed to England, after the robbery in the train, Mr. Smith crossed too?"

The old man turned livid, and started forward with a curse.

"You are a detective!"

"No. I'm a clerk of Mr. Beresford's, and I've been sent over here, as far as I can make out, to keep an eye on the doings of Mr. Smith."

"Is he suspected then?" asked Blair feverishly. "I know there is a warrant out against me; is there one against him?"

"No. Nobody suspects him of being concerned in the robbery, except me, and you, and I believe one other person. Is it true that he crossed with you?"

"Yes, curse him! He chummed up with me on the way, and got me to drink with him at Dover; and then I hardly remember what happened next, but just the rattle of the cabs and trains; and when I first came quite to myself again, it was seven o'clock the next morning, and I was in the Scotch express, on the other side of the Border. I found some money in my pocket, and a note in a handwriting I did not know, advising me to keep out of the way for a while. I got out at Edinburgh, and telegraphed to Mr. Shaw at 'Les Bouleaux' in the afternoon, when I had got my wits back a little. I got no answer, as you know, for next day I learnt that he had been murdered." His voice sank to a horror-struck whisper. "I rushed back to London, to find that a warrant had been issued for my apprehension, and that I was suspected, not only of the robbery, but of complicity with the persons who murdered my best friend. I did not dare to come forward, I did not dare to leave London; and I have lived like a rat in a hole ever since."

"But surely you could have proved your innocence? Anything was better than seeming to hide yourself."

Blair shook his head.

"What could I prove? Shaw was dead. That scoundrel Smith is a man of position and trust. Men like me, who live by their wits, have no friends at court, or anywhere else. At best, they would have said I was his accomplice, and as he would certainly have been out of reach, I should have had to suffer."

"Have you the note advising you to keep out of the way?" asked Gerald, in a low voice.

Blair got up, turned over a handful of papers in the drawer of a rickety writing table and produced it.

"I think it is Mr. Smith's handwriting," said Gerald, after examining it. "Will you trust me to take care of this?"

Blair nodded mechanically, and was silent while the young fellow put the scrap of paper carefully into his pocketbook.

"What are you going to do with it?" Blair asked stupidly.

"I am going to use it as evidence to clear up this business, if I can."

Gerald's quiet, kind, business-like manner impressed Blair, and after another pause the old man came close up to him, looked straight into his face, and whispered: "Why was poor Shaw killed? Can you tell me why he was killed?"

"He had something about him—I don't know what it was, but something—which would have given the police an unfailing clue to the thieves. I heard him say so."

Blair started back with a loud cry.

"A clue! A clue to the thieves, you say! What was it?"

"I don't know. It was something he carried about with him."

"The old man's face grew gray, his lips shook, and his voice came out weak, hoarse, and unsteady.

"Then they might have let him live! they might have let him live. Shaw was a cautious man, and never felt safe among Frenchmen. The clue you speak of he sent to England that night—by me!"

"Good God! Why haven't you used it!"

"I never knew how important it was till now."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Visions.

The brain is a very delicate and complex machine and, of course, is the more liable to get out of order because of its delicacy and complexity. The musical expert, however skilful, can produce only discord if his instrument is out of order. So with the instrument of the mind. A disordered brain produces no harmony, however learned, exalted and good the subject. The sad facts of insanity are familiar to all. But there are also mental states not usually regarded as insane, when the mind certainly is not in its normal condition.

For instance, one thinks he hears voices distinct and familiar, and yet they proceed wholly from the person's own brain. Another listens, charmed, to sweetest music, without a suspicion of its internal origin. Others, fully awake and in broad daylight and in ordinary health, see—or seem to see, without a doubt of its reality—in their room, or advancing toward the house, a friend who is really miles away, or even in another world. Some as soon as they close their eyes, though awake are tormented with the most distinct appearances of hideous looking men; while others see the most lovely forms.

These visions may or may not be frequent occurence. So ne persons are able to recog their unreal character; others cannot reason themselves out of a conviction of their being veritable flesh and blood.

Medical Record, not long ago, gave an account of nocturnal visions which for a long time disturbed an aged lady over ninety years of age. She was apparently in good health and was not in the habit of using opium or alcohol. Every night a group of gayly dressed people would come to her sleeping room and remain till morning.

Some of them would sit and look at her, and the young women, clad in light, handsome dresses, and with gay caps and bonnets would talk in a low tone and smile and hang wet flowers over her pictures or doors, and try to pass from room to room.

They were not rude, but would not leave the apartments when ordered to do so. The old lady was not only annoyed by this violation of her privacy, but also felt disturbed when she thought how unwholesome it was to have so many persons in her room at night.

The physician, believing the trouble to be due to defective nourishment of the brain, administered to her, a short time before retiring, an appropriate remedy, which was followed by immediate improvement.

These visions doubtless occurred to her in dreams, which occupied very brief periods; but probably the condition of her brain was similar to that of those who see visions when awake, and all such cases might be benefited by proper treatment.

A Madman at Large!

He is a well-known citizen, and his nearest and dearest friends do not suspect his insanity. How do we happen to know about it? Listen; his appetite's gone, he is low-spirited, he don't sleep well, he has night-sweats, he is annoyed by a hacking cough. These symptoms are the forerunners of consumption and death, and yet he neglects them. Is it any wonder that we call him a madman? If you are his friend tell him to get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery without delay. It will cure him if he takes it in time. It will not miraculously create new lungs when the old ones are nearly gone, but it will restore diseased ones to a healthy condition. Tell him about it, and warn him that in his case delay means death.

Prince Philippe, of Bourbon, has been sentenced by default to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 5 000 francs for swindling a priest in a jewellery transaction.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Owing to increased difficulty of breathing the other day it was decided to submit the Crown Prince to tracheotomy. The operation was successfully performed by Dr. Bramann.

Wonderful Popularity.

The fact that the sale of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets exceeds that of any other pill in the market, be it great or small, is on account of the fact that they are tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, and that in most cases one little "Pellet" is sufficient for a dose; that they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless; and for constipation, billousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, they are absolutely a specific. A gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

M. Jules Simon says that most of the wretchedness prevailing among the French poor might be done away with if they would take to a more solid diet and live in healthier rooms.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, dipsomania, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause *not mentioned above*, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Man*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. LUBON 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

There is talk of a very extensive migration of negroes from the Southern States to South America, and the projectors talk of a movement of hundreds of thousands of men. If this is even partially true it will create an economical revolution and the effects may be far-reaching.

Military activity continues on the Continent of Europe, and the opinion prevails in Berlin that the peace illusion, with which Prince Bismarck's speech invested the situation, has passed away and that while war has been postponed it is still inevitable.

CRESCALENE HAIR RESTORER restores gray and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

The latest fad on ball dresses are long angel sleeves.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Indigestion, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and Sick Headaches, Nervousness, Biliousness, use Burdock Blood Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

Handkerchiefs entirely of lace are coming in vogue.

Rue! Coughs Colds cures in one minute.

Easter bonnets will match the gowns worn with them.

Ocean Steamship Passengers

Via New York should take the Erie railway, as it is not only the shortest and best line, but lands people close to the piers of the leading steamship companies. In buying tickets, ask for the Erie.

The Tosca is the favorite French round hat, and it has a low crown.

People who are subject to bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, use old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggists.

Black, dark brown, or gray furs trim red cloth dresses very tastefully.

Coff No More.

Watson's cough drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. See that the letters R. & T.W. are stamped on each drop. A. P. 386

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TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

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In order to introduce my Nursery stock throughout the United States and Canada, I will give away $9,999.00 in gold as follows, to the parties sending me 14 Three Cent Canadian or 7 Two Cent American Postage Stamps for any one of the following collection of plants or bulbs, which will be sent by mail (postpaid), in April next, and guaranteed to arrive in good condition:

No. 1.—2 Hardy Roses.
2.—2 Everblooming Roses.
3.—2 Hardy Climbing Roses.
4.—2 Dahlias.
5.—5 Gladiolus.
6.—3 Hardy Grape Vines.
7.—2 Raspberries, 4 each, black and red
8.—20 Strawberry Plants, 4 choice kinds.

All letters with stamps enclosed as requested above, for plants, will be numbered as they come to hand, and the senders of the first thirteen hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st.	$250	The next 20,	$10 each.
2nd.	100	The next 40,	5 each.
3rd.	50	The next 80,	2 each.
4th.	20	The next 320,	1 each.
5th.	20		

After 50 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next eleven hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st.	$225	The next 10,	$15 each.
2nd.	125	The next 15,	10 each.
3rd.	75	The next 40,	5 each.
4th.	40	The next 400,	2 each.
5th.	25	The next 500,	1 each.

After 100 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next one thousand letters will receive gifts as follows:

1 and 2	$100 each	The next A 20	each
3, 4 and 5	50 each	The next 12	10 each
6, 7 and 8	25 each	The next 30	5 each
9, 10, 11 and 12	10 each	The next 300	2 each

After 250 thousand letters have been received, the senders of the next eleven hundred and nine letters will receive gifts as follows:

1	$100 each	The next 10	$50 each
2 and 3	75 each	The next 20	25 each
4 and 5	50 each	The next 50	10 each
The next 6	25 each	The next 479	1 each

Any person may send any number of times for any of above collections.

If three cents extra is sent, I will send in April a printed list of the names of all persons who are entitled to the gifts.

As a direct investment this will not pay, but my object is to introduce my stock, and build up a trade by mail. I employ no agents, but deal direct with customers, and can sell and deliver stock to any part of the United States or Canada, either by mail, express or freight, at about one-half the price charged by other Nurserymen through agents. Send me a list of wants and I will quote prices. Mention this paper, and address all letters

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LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

War Rumors Fewer and Less Alarming—Squally Times Ahead For Bulgaria's Prince—The Sultan Very Hard up.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Europe has not troubled much about the war scare this week, chiefly because there has been an unusual lack of alarming rumors. An effort was made early in the week to elevate Monsieur Flourens's speech at Briancon to the place of dignity vacated by the Austro-Hungarian treaty squabble, but without much success, for it soon became evident that his blood and glory remarks were only to be regarded in a Pickwickian sense. The movements of Russian troops in frontier districts appear to have been stopped by the fearful weather which has prevailed throughout central Europe, and terrible reports have been in circulation respecting the sufferings of the wretched soldiers of the Czar. Tens of thousands of them are housed in miserable wooden shanties, which are not even snow proof.

There is again talk of a European conference for the purpose of finally settling little Prince Ferdinand's fate, but the probabilities point to an attempt at a speedier and ruder solution of the Bulgarian difficulty, which will not require to be prefaced by diplomatic solemnities. In England there is increasing belief that Lord Salisbury has succumbed to Bismarck's wiles, and has involved the country in responsibilities which Englishmen, in these degenerate days, are curiously shy of assuming. Under Secretary Ferguson has been closely questioned in the House of Commons, but has replied so ambiguously that an amendment to the address is to be moved, calling upon the Government to keep clear of foreign entanglements. Should the Liberals return to power or have their own way now, England will, in the event of a European war, play the safe, if not particularly dignified, part of looking on until the chief combatants are exhausted, and then stepping in and making an honest penny by the deal.

Turkey's financial difficulties are becoming worse every week. The Sultan has been urged to cut down diplomatic salaries, but as they have not been paid for months, the immediate saving appears somewhat shadowy. Herr Mauser, to whom his Majesty so blithely gave an order last month for 500,000 rifles of the newest designs, has supplied only 200 as samples, and declines to commence the stipulated delivery of 500 daily until he has received a substantial sum on account. The Sultan, it appears, has at present only about 175,000 men with the colors, but he consoles himself with the thought that in a few weeks he could have under arms 700,000 men, provided he could obtain weapons wherewith to arm them.

The reports from San Remo have fluctuated daily. According to the official bulletins the Crown Prince is progressing satisfactorily, but Europe refuses to believe poor Fritz is out of danger, when they see Sir Morell Mackenzie remaining in constant attendance, deaf to the entreaties of his hundreds of aristocratic patients in England to come back and look after them. As I write the news comes from San Remo that fresh and perplexing symptoms are beginning to appear, and that another and much more serious operation may be necessary. A pitiful story comes from Munich concerning Otto, the poor mad King of Bavaria. He is slowly dying, locked up in the solitary Castle of Furstenried, and the firm conviction of many Bavarian peasants is that Prince Luitpold, the Regent who, they vow, killed their mad King's mad brother and predecessor, Ludwig, is now slowly killing the present King, after whose death the throne will revert to Prince Luitpold's family. Be that romantic part of the story as it may, it is certain that the troubles of the poor young King will soon be ended. He has abandoned his favorite pastime of peeling potatoes, and passes his days at the window of the castle, slapping his hands against the glass, unconscious of what is going on about him. Frequently the unhappy King, alarmed at some fancy of his shattered brain, crouches down in some dark corner and remains hidden for days at a time. Several times the Queen mother, Marie of Prussia, has asked to see him, but the doctors would not allow it. Finally a few days ago permission was granted, and she arrived at the castle with an attendant of the palace and the doctor. Her son failed to recognize her, and when she seized his hands, saying "Otto, Otto! Erkennst Du mich nicht?" the poor King began to cry, then gesticulated wildly, and presently ran away to hide, but without a sign of recognition. The mother returned disconsolate to Munich, and will probably never again see her son alive.

Tea-Drinking and Nervous Disorders.

Tea has a powerful action on the nervous system of some individuals. Dr. Butlard, of Boston, believes that it may produce a chronic poisoning of the nervous centres, shown in increased excitability, due partly to direct action of the alkaloid on the nervous matter, and also indirectly by the production of gastric derangement. Taken, therefore, too frequently, even in moderate doses, it places the nervous system in a condition of greater vulnerability to slight external influences, and favours the development of functional neuroses, or helps to render them permanent. Whilst there is no evidence to show that tea causes organic changes in the nervous tissues, yet, if such exist, tea may readily aggravate some of the symptoms. Tea may act as an important factor in the causation of neuralgia, hysteria, and allied affections. When taken constantly in large doses, dyspepsia usually supervenes before irreparable harm is done to the nervous system. In hemicrania, and possibly some other functional neuroses, there is probably a craving for some stimulant, and tea is better than other equally accessible articles, and so it happens that many sufferers from megrim are great tea-drinkers.—*Lancet.*

Among the gifts to the Prince of Wales, on his silver wedding anniversary, were a box of games containing gold dominoes, the spots marked with precious stones; playing cards of silk, painted by famous artists, and a set of gold and silver chessmen.

LOST IN THE SNOW.

AN ALGOMA TRAGEDY.

I remember that during that afternoon the sky clouded up rapidly, and a bitterly cold snow storm set in from the east. How it must have swept along that desolate shore, driving the snow right into the face of the belated traveller!

Poor fellow, he had started out to walk to a village nearly twenty miles off, and intended to return on the third day. The weather was clear and mild when he set off in the forenoon, and he thought he could easily reach his destination before dark. There were so many hills on the inland road that he resolved to follow the mail courier's route over the ice along the lake shore. It was a lonely journey in winter, for there was not a single house on the way. A good deal of snow had fallen the week before, the courier's track was not well broken, and the walking was bad. Then his heavy overcoat impeded him. So when early in the afternoon he met the old courier in his dog-sleigh, as the weather still promised fair, he sent his burdensome overcoat back with him. The hardy veteran of many Algoma winters predicted a storm, and warned his young acquaintance of the danger. But, strong and light hearted, he laughed good-naturedly at the old man's fears, and so struck out again refreshed, walking vigorously eastward. Late the next day the search party found him, and oh, the pity of it!

When the storm came down he was still several miles from the village, and he hurried on. How he missed his good overcoat now! He had pulled down his cap over his ears and buttoned up his undercoat to his chin, but the fierce cold wind chilled him through and through. The courier's track gradually filled up with the drift. The air was thick with the whirling snow, and he could not make out clearly the outlines of the hills near the shore or of the larger islands in the channel that had previously been his land-marks.

Soon a strange new feeling, vague and horrible, began to grow on him. He tried to repress it, to think of something else, to shake it off by walking faster, even by running wildly along in the direction he thought he should go! But in vain. The horrible thought could not be restrained. It came upon him like a stunning blow. He was lost, lost, lost! and in the agony of that thought he stopped abruptly and groaned aloud. When the first wild spasm had passed he looked about him. How cold and cruel it all seemed, this wilderness of ice and snow! The locality was all strange too, and unfamiliar, though he was sure he must have passed this way in his boat many times during the summer.

Summer! Had there ever been any summer in this dreary place, and would there ever come another to it and to him? Or was this terrible present only a wild and fearful dream from which he would soon awake to kiss the face of his sleeping wife with a very rapture of tender gladness that he was still living and in the same world with her? And his two little ones! Surely it could not be that he was never to see them any more. Why, when he got back home he knew they would run to him, and ask to be taken on his knee before he had rightly sat down. True, the baby could but just toddle along, but how glad the little fellow would be to see him again! Then he had soft blue eyes and red cheeks, and looked just like his mother.

Alas, alas! this so happy peat to the poor traveller was now but a dream, and there was only a shuddering hope in the wakening. The storm was blowing more fiercely than ever, and the cold seemed to have become more intense. When the sad, brief reverie had ended, he shivered violently as he began to walk slowly and aimlessly on through the deepening snow.

Then he noticed that the early dusk of a winter evening was already coming on. A sudden energy seized him—an energy of desperation. If his life could yet be saved it was only during daylight. When night had once set in the last hope would be gone. He knew not what direction he should take, but he knew that his only chance was to go on. He was quite calm and determined now. Peering through the dusk and the blinding snow he saw to the right the dark shade of the woods on the main shore. Suddenly he remembered an old road that ran up from the lake somewhere here, through the woods and far on to an outlying settler's house. He turned in the direction in which he thought this road lay, half running in the vigorous which the new fluttering hope had inspired. If only he could once more get home to his wife and children! Ah, how the thought of it stirred him unutterably!

But it was almost dark when he reached the shore. He felt himself growing weak now. His feet began to drag more and more with cold and bewilderment. It was so hard, plunging, staggering through the deep snow. Soon he stopped for a moment and leaned up against a tree to rest. Then his knees began to tremble and he felt himself sinking, sinking. But he drew himself up with a jerk, and struggled on. He had only taken a few steps when he tripped on a dead branch, stumbled and fell forward in the snow. Ah, it was not so cold after all! He would rest just a minute here before going on . . . . How pleasant it was only to lie still for a while! The snow was warm and soft and comfortable, and he was very weary. . . . No, he could not give up yet. . . . He would go back home now, it surely was not far and Mary and the children were waiting for him. . . He would rise soon, and try once more to find the way. Yes, it was cold again, so cold! ah! the tree-tops clashed and rattled and groaned with the wind. . . .

Towards morning the storm gradually died away, the clouds dispersed, and the sun rose clear on a world of snow. There was snow everywhere. It lay dazzling white on the vast ice plains of the channel, here and there piled up in heaps and banks by the swirling blizzard. It had blown and drifted into the clefts and chasms of the great granite hills that stretched far along the North Shore, smoothing and softening their rugged outlines.

There were no drifts in the pine woods through which the lost traveller had wandered, but the snow had filled them deep, deep everywhere. Little remained on the dark green branches—the wind had swayed them too violently for that.

And now that the strife and fury of the storm had quite passed a great stillness had settled down upon the woods, pervading all its sombre depths. It seemed the silence of finality, of completion. At first the influence of the place was not positively melancholy, only subduing and quieting. And yet one drearily wondered if the world had ever been any different, or would ever be any different from what it was then. There seemed to be no place for change, no hope for spring, no memory of summer. It was as if the solemn voice of Nature had cried "Hush!" ages ago, and not even a twig had fallen since to break the awful stillness.

At times one is conscious of a companionship in trees, even a friendship and consolation. But the possibility of sympathy and communion had gone out of this forest forever. Human life with all its vicissitudes, its tenderness and its tears, was a thing outside of it all, unrelated, utterly remote. The great trunks of the towering pines oppressed the spirit, overwhelmed it with the sublimity of their indifference; their dark gloomy branches might have been funeral palls.

Into the solemn stillness of that afternoon there came a party of men on snowshoes, searching in the woods for some trace of the missing traveller. Their pallid solemn faces showed how serious was their errand. Hardy fellows most of them were, long familiar with dangers on water and on land. They had been on such expeditions before, and their experience made them realize more terribly the pity of it all. Lost in the snow. The words are a prayer for the dead with the people of that region.

Slowly they move on over the yielding snow. There! that surely was a signal about from one of the party. All the others hurried to him. Tracks in the snow? Holes rather, once deep down but now half-filled and obliterated. What a struggle there must have been here in the darkness and the storm! For the snow was nearly three feet deep all through the woods. And in a hollow a little farther on they saw where the poor wanderer had sunk deeper, plunging up to his arm-pits in the cruel snow. The men looked at each other for a moment and then hurried forward. They said but little, and their voices were softened and tremulous with a great fear. For a time the tracks led nearly straight ahead. Then they swerved here and there, wandering soon in a half irregular zigzag among the dreary trees. A terrible expectation was upon the searchers. They knew how it must end.

And so at last they found him, half-covered by the drift where he had fallen. No tears wet their cheeks for him, but one of them said quietly, "Poor fellow!" and a tender pity filled all their eyes. Sorrowfully, reverently they carried the body to the nearest settler's house, and from there it was taken soon afterward to the lonely home.

The tragic story spread far and fast through the district, and on the funeral day the settlers came from many miles to give their silent sympathy to the stricken wife.

And now to her forever the solemn grandeur of the pine woods is a bitter mockery, a shuddering remembrance; cruelly the winter storm shrieks like a pitiless destroyer, and the white snow seems but a frozen shroud.

A. STEVENSON.

The Bengalees.

The political agitation which has sprung up in India is drawing to the side of the British some powerful allies amongst the more conservative races of that ancient land. The Bengalees are the active fomenters of the agitation and the leaders in the demand for a more influential voice in the government of the country. The Bengalees are the most intelligent, acute, and intellectually active of the Indian races, but they belong to the lower castes, are comparatively unwarlike, and, until raised to unwonted influence and importance by the new education, were regarded as inferior to the warlike Mahomedans, Rajpoots, etc., by whom they are still hated and despised. In a lecture recently delivered to Mahomedans at Lucknow, Sir Syed Ahmed, one of the most influential Mahomedans in India, repudiated on behalf of the whole community he represents, the proposal to throw open all appointments to native competition. Recognizing the inferiority of his own people in both numbers and education, he pointed out to them that the result of competitive examination would be to place the most warlike and fiery spirits in India under the heel of the Bengalee Baboo, "who at the sight of a table-knife would crawl under a chair. There would be no part of the country," he declared, "where we should see at the tables of justice and authority any faces but those of Bengalees." It is quite natural that the rapid rise of this intelligent and quick-witted race should have at last aroused the jealousy and indignation of the more masterful tribes, his former conquerors, and that these should hasten to denounce him as an inferior. But none the less the agitation will go on, and the old-time warriors will have to learn that a new order of things has dawned, that brains henceforth will count before blood, and that they had better set the schoolmaster at work if they do not wish to come eventually under the official control of the low castes they have hitherto despised.

Russia in Central Asia.

While Russia is making so much stir in Poland, she does not intermit the business of constructing military railroads in Turkestan. She is now running trains across the Amu Daria or Oxus, the great bridge at Charjui having been completed and opened for travel since the beginning of this year. This gives her a continuous railroad route from Michaelovsk, on the east shore of the Caspian, through Kizil Arvat, Askabad, Merv and Charjui, and soon the road will be pushed through Bokhara and Samarcand to Tashkend. With the railroad to Baku, on the west side of the Caspian, and the connecting boats on the sea, there is already steam communication from St. Petersburg beyond the Oxus. The value of this line for rapid military concentration on the Afghan frontier cannot be overestimated.

Mercury Frozen Four Days.

Trempealeau County is still the banner county of the North West. For the past fifteen days the thermometer has raged from 10 to 58 degrees below zero. Four mornings in that time the mercury has congealed in every thermometer in the village, and last Saturday morning at 6 o'clock the spirit thermometer indicated 53 below.

Friend (to plaintiff)—"Well, I see you won your suit. I congratulate you." Plaintiff—"Thanks. Yes, I beat the scoundrel." Same friend (to defendant)—"I'm sorry to hear you lost your suit, old man?" Defendant—"Yes, the scoundrel beat me."

A California Panther.

John M. Gannon and Frank Murray have returned from a hunt of big game in Mendocino county, Cal. As Mr. Gannon's right arm is in a sling and Mr. Murray is all done up in sticking-plaster, it is supposed that they found what they were looking for. They intended to hunt about two weeks and slay large numbers of deer, but they got only one deer, a coyote and a few jack-rabbits, and they remained only two days.

It was on the second day that the panther, also looking for big game, got them. He sprang out from the brush and knocked Mr. Gannon down without giving him a chance to shoot. Mr. Murray then knocked the panther down with the butt of his rifle and trouble ensued. The panther got up and tackled Murray, and they rolled about so fast and were so promiscuous that Gannon did not dare to shoot. He danced around, looking for an opening, while Murray howled and the panther yelled and clawed. Murray's clothes lasted about a minute, and then patches of skin and shreds of flesh began to fly. Gannon drew his sheath knife, and lunged at the panther whenever he got a chance, giving him several digs that increased his discomfort and his ill-temper. Murray and the animal rolled down a bank, both of them covered with blood, and when nearly at the bottom the panther suddenly infused more pathos into his screeching and stopped rolling. His grip relaxed for an instant, and Murray wiggled out of the bloody embrace and tumbled into the creek. A sharp root projecting from the bank had impaled the panther through the loins, and he was stuck fast. There was danger that he would free himself in a moment and renew hostilities, and Gannon promptly threw himself upon the struggling beast and stuck the knife into his vitals a few times.

Murray was about used up and Gannon had a broken arm. They crawled over to Kearn's ranch, where their wounds were dressed. The next day some of Kearn's men hunted up the dead panther, and took off a hide that measured six feet three and a half inches from point of nose to tip of tail.

Students and Czar.

Last year the Czar of all the Russias promulgated an edict, known as the University Statute, for the government of the various universities within his dominions. About 200 of them met in the old university, nearly 500 more being outside; but the police interferred and broke in, shutting the outer gate after them and wounding several of the students in the head for trying to prevent them. A detachment of Cossacks in the meantime surrounded the university yard, where they seem to have amused themselves by wantonly lashing the students with the cruel knouts that form the batons of the Russian police.

On the 7th of December another meeting of the students was called, which was also broken up by the military, a Cossack regiment charging down on them with lances in rest and evidently meaning mischief. It was useless to attempt to hold a meeting in the university, and the intention was abandoned accordingly. But a meeting of more than 1,000 students was eventually held in the Strastnoj Boulevard, the following account of which is given by a London *Times* correspondent:

A deputation of lady students presented an address of encouragement and sympathy. It was read amid cheers and loud applause. At this very moment, however, a detachment of mounted gendarmes came up at a sharp trot, surrounding the crowd on every side, and rushed on the unarmed students, using fists and sabres furiously. Before long the policemen and gendarmes were joined by dvorniks, butcher boys and the like. Resistance became impossible and the students dispersed in all directions. The ground being frozen and slippery, many of them stumbled and fell down, and while on the ground were fiercely beaten and trampled upon by policemen and dvorniks. At the Strastnoj monastery the police managed to cut off the retreat of the fugitives and pin them to the high walls of the monastery and the punishment went on worse than ever. Many fell exhausted and senseless; two were beaten to death. A great many of the lady students were thrown down and injured. At last some of the students succeeded in finding shelter in private houses, others ran through the streets and were followed and beaten by the infuriated police. Even in remote parts of the city the students were not safe from assault. A student, N., was beaten by two dvorniks in sight of two constables. Mr. N. asked their help, but they would not interfere. He fell down senseless, and when he came to himself was being driven in a cab with a gendarme to prison. There were many similar incidents. Some men went home with broken fingers, others with broken ribs, wounded ear. Five students were killed. After this day's work students were arrested everywhere—in the streets, in private houses, and at home. These who were badly injured were mostly taken into custody and stowed away in some prison in order to shut their mouths and prevent the truth from becoming known. Several hundreds were exiled at once. As soon as Professor Sklefassovsky—one of the best operating surgeons in Moscow—heard what had happened, he sent his assistants to the different homes of the injured students, but it was too late. They were all prisoners of the police.

No doubt many of the unfortunate prisoners have been hurried into exile, possibly into Siberia. No satisfaction, at all events could be obtained by any of their friends or comrades, and it even became dangerous to press the authorities with questions. The fears of Nihilism are of course the motive cause for such deeds of violence; but no fears can palliate such deeds in the eyes of British freemen.

The man in the moon must have had an uncomfortable time of it last the night of the eclipse. According to the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, Prof. Langley, of the Allegheny Observatory, has been able, with the aid of a delicate little instrument called a bolometer, to measure the temperator of our satellite; and has found that in winter it is in the neighbourhood of 200 degrees below zero. He has also found that during a total eclipse the temperature of the moon rapidly falls as the earth's shadow passes over it, the sun's rays being shut out and there being no atmosphere to prevent radiation. The gentleman who dwells in the moon, therefore, must have experienced a cold wave on that day, and probably spoke of the earth in terms the reverse of complimentary.

DEATH OF A PIRATE KING.

He was a Terrible Fellow, Wicked and Big, with a Voice Like Thunder.

A vessel just arrived in San Francisco from Honolulu brings news of the death of a man whose history is as thrilling as that of any pirate king of yellow-covered literature. Twenty-five years ago he was a pirate king as brave and as wicked as pirate kings always are. Since then he has been a hermit.

In the days of his wickedness and power he commanded a vessel called the Red Cloud, stanch, unusually fast and furnished with powerful guns. Periodically this carmine-red craft disappeared from the seas, and in her place would come another, all in sombre black, and named the Black Cloud. This piece of theatrical effect, which cost nothing more than a little paint, had its expected influence upon the superstitious minds of the sailors who were sometimes sent in pursuit of the vessel. Most of them fully believed that there was something uncanny about the craft, and that her Captain had supernatural help. In those days he was the terror of the South Pacific seas, and the British Government set a big price upon his head. Hundreds of attempts were made to capture him by fair fight and by traps, and by every means that could be devised. But he eluded all the traps, came out victorious in all the fights, and in every case sailed away with the traditional scornful laugh of the pirate king. He had a Spanish name (which nobody remembers now, and he was supposed to belong to that nationality. Although he spoke Spanish, English, French, and German all with equal fluency. At last a young English nobleman, loving adventure and desirous of the reward, undertook to capture him. After cruising around in the Pacific for some time he came, late one afternoon, directly upon the Red Cloud. The buccaneer spoke the Englishman, asking where she was bound and what she had on board. The reply was that they were looking for the pirate, that they knew they were talking to him, and that he had better give himself up at once. In an instant bright lights appeared all over the Red Cloud, and her Captain answered in good English. "I will see you in hell first!" Then a cannon ball whissed through the air, but it was aimed too high and passed above the vessel. "I will see you there," shouted back the Englishman, and a broadside from his guns almost low, sent the Red Cloud to the bottom of the sea.

But the buccaneer escaped, and not long afterward he and two of his crew appeared in a rowboat on the barren island of Molokini, which is near the East Maui Islands of the Hawaiian group. It is a small, barren rocky place, uninhabited. There his two companions even left him, and there he lived alone for twenty-five years. Since his landing there he was called only Morrotinnee, the native name for the island. A sailor who has been going to and fro from the Sandwich Islands for ten or twelve years, learned all he could about Morrotinnee, and says that he was much liked and feared by the natives. They carried to him all the delicacies to be found in the kingdom, and enabled him to life a life of ease and luxury. They said he was a tall man, big and commanding, with a voice like thunder—so powerful that they firmly believed he could cause the wind to rise or the waters to subside. They would not allow white men to go near the island if they could help it, probably because they had been so commanded by him, and when he died they buried him near the place where he had lived, with much mourning over his departure.

Egyptian Types.

Here is a string of camels with their heads aloft above the crowd, moving with soft step and long stride as they carry bags of spice that have come from the distant Soudan. Here is a rich official with his *reis* running in front and his pipe bearer behind. Here comes a lady of rank, perched high on her padded saddle, riding astride her legs, and except for the large eyes that glance from the kohl-tinted eyelids above the white veil, and the little henna-stained hands that hold the reins, she might be taken for a bale of silk. Peasant women hurry along with veils hung by a kind of thimble to their headgear, their lithe forms thinly draped in the long bathing gown sort of dress of blue cotton, and carrying astride on their shoulders their little naked children, with coal-black eyes and grave faces. There comes a Bedawee on his hardy horse, that frets under the cruel bit, the saddle richly caparisoned, and the stirrups broad and coarse as iron shovels. And here, with many a stroke on the tough quarters of the long-eared donkey he drives before him, comes the donkey-boy shouting his "Ruach"—"Shemeenack." "Regiak"—as he steers some large Englishman, who sits perched over the quarters of the "Homar." Crowds there are of brown-legged, brown-bosomed laborers, wearing the kind of gray felt cap which we see on clowns in the circus at home; and water-carriers flounder past, bearing the bursting skins that palpitate and surge with their liquid contents; and sellers of bread, carrying flat cakes on a tray on their heads; and sellers of swords, bristling with steel, like moving stands of armour; and then the beggars—blind, halt, and deformed—such as Raphael introduced into some of his pictures, but to be seen in the flesh only in an Oriental city. Ophthalmia is so common in Egypt, that weak eyes are the rule, not the exception, and total blindness very common. In no cases, however, are bad eyes so distressing to witness as in the little children. Here infants carry swarms of flies settled in the corner of their eyes, and no attempt is made to remove them, so that at first when you see them with such grave and patient little faces it is difficult to restrain the impulse to rush to the rescue of the sufferers and have one good "wipe out" of the irritating pests that infest them.

A Unique Election.

A unique election recently occurred in a small community in Germany. The vote was taken to decide who was the "best man" in the community. Only one man, a shoemaker, voted, and as he voted for himself, he was declared to be unanimously elected to the position of best man in the municipality.

Mistress and Maid—"Where have you been, Jane?" "I've been to a meeting of the Girls' Friendly Society, ma'am." "Well, and what did the lady say to you." "Please, ma'am, she said I wasn't to give you warning, as I meant to. She said I was to look upon you as my thorn—and bear it!"

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 1, 1888.

Subscribers to the REVIEW *who fail in getting their papers, will confer a favor on the proprietor by communicating the same to this office.*

CHEESE AND BUTTER.

This week we give what we know will be of great interest to our readers, viz —the proposed Bill to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament by the Western Dairyman's Association, with the list of questions submitted by the Committee on Cheese and Butter, in the Ontario House of which Mr. A. F. Wood is Chairman. That this Committee is earnestly at work their is no doubt. They have sent out 1,000 circulars to men engaged in the manufacture, and are preparing a set of regulations for factories as suggestive. It has been suggested that a simple and effective form of Book-Keeping be attached to their report. We understand, that this is being supplied by the Ontario College, Belleville. About 30 copies of the following circular have been sent into North Hastings to our principal cheese presidents. We hope for and expect practical results of the highest character from the Committee having the work in hand.

Following are the contents of the circular, and a list of questions :-

SIR.—Will you kindly consider the enclosed draft of Bill which is proposed by the Western Dairymen's Association to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament, and let this Committee have your opinion upon the same, and also answers to the questions accompanying this circular, at your earliest convenience, in the enclosed envelope, Yours truly, A. F. WOOD, *Chairman of Committee.*

QUESTIONS.—Are you interested in the industry or manufacture of Butter and Cheese, and to what extent.

What has been or are your relations or connection with the industry or manufacture in the Province.

To what extent is the industry carried on, and what number of factories are there in your locality or section of County,

Do you find the adulteration of milk practiced in your section, and to what extent.

What effect has the adulteration upon the work of the factories.

What means have been made use of to prevent the adulteration of milk sent to the factories.

What remedies would you recommend.

Remarks upon draft of Bill

THE BILL.

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :-

1. Whosoever knowingly sells, supplies, brings or sends to be manufactured to any cheese or butter manufactory, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skinned milk," without distinctly notifying, verbally or in writing, the owner or manager of such cheese or butter manufactory, that the milk so sold, supplied or brought to be manufactured has been so diluted with water, or adulterated, or had the cream taken from it, or become milk commonly known as "skimmed milk," as the case may be, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

2. Whosoever in the course of his business sells, supplies, brings or sends to be manufactured, to any cheese or butter manufactory, the milk of cows, and knowingly and wilfully, in the course of such dealing and business keeps back any part of the milk, known as "strippings," without distinctly, verbally or in writing, the owner or manager of such cheese or butter manufactory, of his having so keept back such "strippings," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

3. Whosoever knowingly and wilfully sells, supplies, brings or sends to be manufactured, to any cheese or butter manufactory, any milk that is tainted, or partly sour, without distinctly notifying, either verbally or in writing, the owner or manager of such cheese or butter manufactory, of such milk being tainted or partly sour, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. Whosoever by himself, or by his servant, or agent, sells, supplies, brings or sends to be manufactured, any milk diluted with water, or in any way adulterated, or milk from which any cream has been taken, or milk commonly known as "skimmed milk", or any milk that is tainted or partly sour, shall for every offence, unless it be shown to have been done with the consent of the owner or manager of such cheese or butter manufactory, upon complaint before any justice or justices of the peace, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one dollar, or more then fifty dollars, in the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace, before whom the case is heard, together with costs of prosecution, if such justice or justices so order, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs shall be liable to be committed by such convicting justice or justices of the peace, to the common jail of the county, with hard labor, for any period, not exceeding six months, or until said penalty and the costs of enforcing same be soonepaid.

5. Any person agreeing with any owner or any cheese or butter manufactory to sell, supply or send the milk of one or more cows, for any period, to such cheese or butter manufactory, who, by himself, his servant agent, during such period, keeps back any part of the milk known as "strippings" of such cow or cows, with out the consent of the owner or manager of the said cheese or butter manufactory, shall, for every such offence upon the complaint before any justice or justices of the peace, forfeit and pay a sum of not less than one dollar or more than fifty dollars, in the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace who may try such complaint, together with the cost of prosecution, if such justice or justices so order, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to be committed by such convicting justice or justices of the peace, to the common jail of the county, with hard labor, for any period not exceeding six months, or until such penalty and costs of enforcing the same be sooner paid.

6. It shall be lawful for the owner or manager of any cheese or butter manufactory, to require the owner or custodian of any cow or cows whose milk is being brought for, or supplied, or sent to any cheese or butter manufactory, to submit such cow or cows at his farm, or other premises, where such cows are usually kept, to such milk test, by such persons, as such owner or manager may name, as may be necessary for the said persons to ascertain the quantity and the quality of such cow or cows, or one or more of them, on any day, and at such time on any such day, as may be appointed by said owner or manager, and any such owner or custodian of such cow or cows as may refuse to submit to them, or obstructs in the execution thereof such persons as may be engaged in making such milk tests, or interrupts such tests or interferes in any way with the said test, or the application of its results, shall, on complaint before any justice or justices of the peace, forfeit and pay for every such offence, the sum of not less than one dollar or more than fifty dollars, in the discretion of the justice or justices of the peace who may hear such complaint, together with costs of prosecution, if such justice or justices so order, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to be committed, by such convicting justice or justices of the peace, to the common jail of the county, with hard labor, for any period not exceeding six months, or until the said penalty and costs of enforcing the same be sooner paid.

7. It shall be lawful for the owner or manager of any cheese or butter manufactory, who suspects any person either selling, supplying, sending or bringing milk to such cheese or butter manufactory, of any offence under this Act, to enter upon, or to appoint such person or persons as he sees fit to enter upon, and such person appointed may enter upon the premises of the suspected person, with or without notice, and take samples of milk from cow or cows, from which the supposed offender was or had been immediately before then, procuring the milk or part of the milk so sold, supplied, sent or brought as aforesaid.

8. For the purpose of establishing the guilt of any person under the first five sections of this Act, it shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence to show that such person, by himself, his servant or agent, sold, supplied, sent or brought, to be manufactured, to any cheese or butter manufactory, milk substantially below the standard in regard to the particular quality in question of that drawn within a fortnight from the same cow or cows as he had in fact, or had represented he had drawn that from which he had so sold, supplied, sent or brought, provided such comprison shall have been made by means of a lactometer or cream guage.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

TORONTO LETTER.

From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, Feb. 27.—"The lights are out and gone are all the guests."—Such is the refrain of an article in a pretentious society journal languishing over the stern edicts of the Lenten season. Under this thin guise does a tuft hunting editor seek to impress his readers that only those of a certain denomination are or form Toronto "Society." With the approach of Lent comes a lull in society—from which fact this luminous editor can see but one inference. Would it be possible for him to see that Lent but hastens by an odd week or two what must, from the nature of our Canadian climate, lead to the same result; or have the "whispered senaces of sweet scented conservatories" or "the soft lights and sensuous perfumes" so muddled this (evidently) young man's brain that even a six days' abstinence has failed to restore it to ordinary vigor.

A FAMOUS BATTLE GROUND.

Once more the forces of Temperance and Intemperance will be marshalled on the old field which has witnessed in recent years so many conflicts, political as well as social. On Thursday next the electors of Halton will be asked to confirm or repeal their former two decisions. The result will be anxiously awaited alike by the friends of the Scott Act as well as by its opponents. On the decision of Halton rests other efforts yet to be made. A repeal of its verdict may throw Prohibition back for years. A confirmation will wonderfully strengthen the hands of the many workers in the temperance cause.

HE KNEW IT WAS LOADED.

J. B. Lawlor, an insurance inspector from Vankleek Hill, grew weary of unprofitable speculations in oil, insurance, and railway contracts. To ease off the great load he invested in a small but very effective revolver and repaired to his room in the Rossin House. He was found dead next morning. It is to be hoped his last investment may not lead to future embarrassment.

A DREAM.

Property holders of Toronto ought to present the good deacon of the *Globe* office with—a policy—for his roseate vision of Toronto a few years hence. This good man of the *Globe* sees in the amalgamation of the Northern with the Grand Trunk a new era of unbounded prosperity opening up to the citizens. Besides opening up new trade with the north he sees Grand Trunk workshops, Canadian Pacific workshops, double lines, air lines *ad infinitum*. May it all come true should be the wish of every Canadian who is fortunate enough to have a soul above a forty-dollar a-year village appointment.

AMONG THE LAW MAKERS.

By far the most important debate of the session took place on Thursday last with reference to the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture. Hon. Mr. Mowat in moving the second reading of the bill to add an additional portfolio, spoke of the great importance of the agricultural industry in Ontario. He pointed out the necessity of doing all that could be done for promoting the welfare and raise the condition of our farming community. Agriculture should be made as agreeable a pursuit as those of law, medicine or any other profession. In the past much had been done and it was hoped that when the whole attention of a practical business farmer was devoted to this industry, still greater benefits should be realized. The other departments were already overworked. It was simply impossible to ask any of his colleagues to undertake such additional onerous duties. The cost of establishing the new department would entail very little more than the ministers salary of $4,000. He thought the people would endorse his proposed action. We must be progressive not remain at a standstill. At Confederation there were as many ministers as at present. The population and business of the country had grown and is, under prudent management, growing rapidly. he contended that we should keep peace with that growth. Hon. Mr. Meredith in reply could not congratulate the First Minister on his modesty in arrogating to himself the credit for the great prosperity of the country. He opposed the motion on account of ex pense. Mr. Fraser then proceeded to "knock the bran out the hon. gentlemen's arguments." He showed that the new minister's salary was at the rate of 1–1750 per cent. of the estimated value of the farming interests. He thought no common sense farmer would refuse to pay so insignificant a rate for the increased benefit to be received.

The motion carried.

INSPECTORS.

Mr. Garson quoted respecting the examination of engineers and boiler inspectors, statistics to show the great benefit resulting from the enforcement of the Dominion Act as respecting marine engineers. There were 6000 stationary engines in Ontario of which over 700 were reported unsafe. His bill aims at the safety of employees and the public generally.

As I predicted in a former letter Mr. Murphy's bill for protection to printers had not enough vitality to outline the session. Creighton, Fraser, Waters and Wood (Hastings) opposed the bill.

Hon. G. W. Ross seeks to give power to High School Trustees to ex-propriate land for school sites.

Mr. Monk wants the assessment returns to be sent in a month earlier to the clerk of the municipality.

Hon. Fraser thinks Mr. French's bush fire bill wants firing up. It will likely be fired.

$101,600 is to be spent in Colonization roads. The Crown Land's dep't require $101,900.

THE MURDERERS.

The extreme penalty of the law will be carried out in the case of Neil. He is constantly attended by his spiritual adviser who is seeking to prepare him for the great change. We are not much ahead of our Old Saxon forefathers—"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" was their rude and stern idea of justice. Gamble has not given up hopes of a final commutation of the death sentence to imprisonment for life. Which is the greater sinner a man who in a moment of frenzy commits a deed of which he has never harbored any desire or the man who adroitly and insinuatingly compromises all that is a woman's safe guard and honor and then abandons her in the hour of disgrace? The one kills outright the other kills day by day, inch by inch. It is fortunate for mankind that there is One who sees clearly and discriminates justly.

GENERAL NOTES.

Baxter, of Central notoriety, has entered an action for $50,000 against the *Mail* and there are threats of proceeding gainst Howland.

The Fisheries Treaty still forms prominent subject for debate in political and social clubs. Nobody seems to know just how badly we have been left.

Toronto will likely have a new Collegate Institute worth $50,000.

Startling developments are whispered of a certain disagreement in high social life.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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NEW SPRING GOODS

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JOHN DALE & SON.

N.B.—Clover Seed for sale.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Adams'

CARRIAGE WORKS

BOY WANTED.

A boy wanted to learn the blacksmith trade One who is steady and reliable, and will bind himself for the required term. No smoker need apply.

L. C. ADAMS.

P. S.—Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c., always on hand.

MILK WAGONS A SPECIALTY

Don't forget the place,

MULLETT'S CORNERS, MADOC.

36-3m

AUCTION SALE!

— OF —

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

IN THE

TOWNSHIP of MADOC

IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

UNDER the power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage made by JOHN ALBERT WANNAMAKER and vile to the Vendors, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sal by Public Auction in one parcel at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, in the VILLAGE OF MADOC, on

Wednesday the 21st day of March

1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by MR. CHARLES BUTLER, AUCTIONEER.

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Madoc and being composed of the southwest quarter of lot number 9 in the 5th concession of said Township of Madoc, containing 60 acres more or less.

The property is situated about 3 miles from Madoc Village and has erected thereon a House, Kitchen and Barn.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Vendors.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay to the Vendors or their Solicitors a deposit of 10 per cent of the purchase money and the balance to the Vendors within one month thereafter without interest, or at the option of the purchaser a large portion of the purchase money may remain secured by mortgage on the property for a term of years at 7 per cent interest.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, or may be obtained in the meantime from A. F. Wood, Esq., or the Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated 25th February, 1888.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN, Vendor's Solicitors,

47 5w 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

NOTE LOST.

NOTICE is given that a certain note given by Michael Gannon, in favor of David H. Kelly, or bearer, for $55, drawn at Maynooth on or about 22nd June, 1886, for 21 months, bearing interest at 8 per cent., has gone from my possession. All parties are hereby forbidden to purchase, or negotiate in any way, said note, as payment has been stopped.

JOHN THIRD.

Madoc, Feb'y 15th, 1888. 45 3w

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE undersigned desires information as to the whereabouts of his sister Miss Jennie Bramwell, who came to Canada about eight years ago, being then six years of age. Miss Bramwell is of light complexion, with dark blue eyes, and is now about 14 years of age. It is believed she is somewhere in Hastings County. Information will be thankfully received. ROBERT BRAMWELL.

Marchmont Home,

45 3w Belleville.

CONFECTIONERY.

Ask for

ROYAL

COUGH DROPS,

manufactured at

KING'S CONFECT'N'RY WORKS

MADOC, ONT.

CONFECTIONERY

MILLINERY.

GREATEST SALE of the SEASON

Having done an immense business during the past season enables me to sell the balance of my stock of Silks, Satins, Plushes, Velvets, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Coatings, Ulsterings, Toques, &c., at the very lowest figure to make room for Spring Goods.

My display of Millinery and Fancy Goods discounts anything ever seen in Madoc.

New Goods, Latest Styles, Prices Right. Don't fail to see them before ordering.

We actually keep the largest stock of

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

in Town.

A splendid variety of Holiday Notions now on hand.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

Wilson Block, Madoc.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine worship and preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, and General Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7.30.

O. R. LAMBLY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.

D. WISHART, Pastor.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Church of England) Mattins and Evensong every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Evensong on Wednesdays, at 7.30 p. m., with an address.

T. AUSTIN SMITH, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Mass, each Sunday at 9.30 a. m., except every third Sunday, when Mass is at 11 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, each 4th Sunday at 5 o'clock.

THOMAS DAVIS, Pastor.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa Feb. 23.—Parliament was opened on Thursday, the ceremony accompanying the event being that described in my last letter. Your readers can read the Speech from the Throne for themselves so I will not dwell on it. There could scarcely be less in it but the Government are not bound to mention all their intended measures and as a matter of fact the most important bills are usually unnoticed in the Speech. But I understand the Government desires to get through the session as easily and as early as possible. There have been sixteen elections since last session, 5 in Ontario, 6 in Nova Scotia, 3 in Quebec, 1 in New Brunswick and 1 in British Columbia. Of these nine are new members. The vacant seats are: Kent, Prince Edward, West Middlesex, Russell and Glengary. There is one vacancy in the Senate caused by the election of Senator Nelson to the Lieut.-Governorship of British Columbia. Two, Mc-Master and Senecal, deceased, are re-placed by Senators McDonald (Toronto) and Rolland (Montreal). The new North-West Senators have yet to be appointed. Hon. Wilfred Laurier is in his place as leader of the Opposition, and will be presented with an address by the Liberal clubs of Ottawa when he will have an opportunity of addressing a few words to the party throughout the country.

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

On Friday the public galleries were crowded in expectation of the debate on the Address. The House contained nearly all the members. The Premier looked well in black coat and vest and light tweed trousers. Beside him Postmaster General McLelan and Mr. Bowell. On the left sat Sir Hector Langevin as neat as ever with the Minister of Militia beside him. The adjoining desks were occupied by Messrs Carling and Costigan. Behind Sir John was Mr. Pope with the Minister of Justice at his right. Tom White sat still further back as keenly attentive as any newspaper man. To the Speaker's left Mr. Blake's chair was vacant. The next was filled by Mr. Laurier who appeared to be in excellent form. Mr. Mackenzie's chair was empty and adjourning sat Sir Richard Cartwright next to him Hon Peter Mitchell had his stiff hat pulled low over his eyes. Behind Mr. Patterson wore a jaunty tweed CHAPEAU and looked real nice. Mr. Scriver perused a file of his local paper and Mr. McMullen in a front seat looked as keenly aggressive as ever. The House patiently waited for the mover and seconder to fulfil their formal task in order to hear the leaders. Dr. Montague made a complimentary reference to the Governor General and was joined by subsequent speakers.

THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

Mr. Laurier on rising was warmly supported by his followers. He first referred to the absence from the House of Mr. Blake to whom he paid a glowing tribute. Then he buttoned his frock coat and sailed into the Government. They were a Ministry of broken promises, their path was paved with good intentions. They declared last session the necessity for a Minister of Trade and Commerce yet he looked on the Treasury benches in vain for such a face. Neither had they the Solicitor General promised. What was the matter! Passing to the Speech he trusted the franchise act would be amended by being repealed. At this Sir John smiled. Mr. Laurier expressed no opinion, nor did any one else on the Fishery Treaty, but he expressed some doubt as to it being in the words of the Speech "both honorable and satisfactory." The mover and seconder had said that the country was in a prosperous state so the Liberal leader marvelled at the statement. In his view the country was in a very depressed condition. One proof was found in the great number who went to the States. Was not the cause of this, he asked, to be found in "our vicious economical system." The orator then grew eloquent in denouncing rings and combinations formed under the protection of the law by greedy men. The end should be put to this and also to emigration and an effort made to keep our native population at home. Treating of the financial situation he judged that we had to pay for the C. P. R. instead of the lands in the North-west paying. He denounced disallowance which prevented the grain being exported from the country. In his admirable epigramatic style Mr. Laurier put it that the blessing of God was taken away by the hand of man.

THE PREMIER'S ADDRESS.

Sir John Macdonald's reply was characterized by that light, jaunty anecdotal manner in which he has no equal in Parliament. He was seriously grave at first though when he spoke of the loss sustained by the House in the absence of Mr. Blake whom he described as a well informed, able and earnest statesman. The occasion for these expressions of appreciation does not often arise and it was pleasing to see the sincerity with which the Premier spoke of his absent political foe. He disposed of the Ministry of Trade complaint by saying that Mr. Bowell discharged the duties so efficiently that there was as yet no necissity for a new Minister. The Solicitor General might safely be left to the Minister of Justice. Hon. gentlemen opposite were crying blue ruin but it was strange that the deluded victims kept on returning the government to power. They seemingly prefer ruin at our hands than prosperity at theirs. The Government were in power for the same reason that the man was in the lunatic asylum because the people willed it. This was a free country and the people had a right to ruin themselves if they wished. All this was said with a jocular air and in the same vein the leader of the House went on to say that if Manitoba was served by the water stretches proposed once by the Liberals it would take 6673 years to take out one crop of say 400,000 tons of grain. In no other way did the Premier allude to the alleged wheat blockade or to the disallowance question. He closed by terming Mr. Laurier a Bourbon—one who remembered nothing and forgot nothing. Strange for such a well read man Sir John misquoted Talleyrand's famous epigram describing the Bourbons:—They learn nothing and forget nothing. This allusion was intended to twit Mr. Laurier with calling up old scores and introducing no new questions.

THE ADDRESS ADOPTED.

Sir Richard Cartwright by way of rejoinder rallied Sir John on his slim majority in Kingston and the Premier placed his hand on his breast and bowed his acknowledgement. Sir Richard alluded to the leader's attendance at revival services by saying he had heard Sir John was a changed man and he hoped he would give proof of his repentance by repealing some of his bad statutes. In proof that Canada was not prosperous he ventured to say that three of our immigrants out of every four crossed into the States. He denounced the disallowance policy as "a most infamous piece of tyranny" and declared no other country in the world would stand it. The galleries now became attentive in expectation of a series of oratorical thunderbolts but it was almost six o'clock and Sir Richard concluded by stating his opinion that the Fishery Treaty was hopelessly unfavorable to Canada. Hon. Peter Mitchell quietly made two or three remarks and then the Address was adopted without a division.

VICE REGAL DRAWING ROOM.

Saturday evening the Governor General and Lady Lansdowne held a Drawing Room in the red carpeted chamber of the Senate which was ablaze with lights and peopled with the best society of the Dominion for all quarters were represented. Ordinary mortals were there too but who looks at pansies when roses are in bloom. The Governor General, the Cabinet Ministers, Lieut. Governor Dewdney and the staff officers all wore their rich and gorgeous uniforms while the brilliant toilettes of the ladies mingled with the broadcloth suits of their escorts formed a picture to be seen nowhere else in Canada. The press gallery was well represented and its two lady members, Miss Broodlique and Miss Duncan, looked as pretty as any.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

The Senate has adopted the Address after a more protracted discussion than in the Commons. Senator Scott attacked the Fishery Treaty which he described as a case of peace at any price. Senator Sanford viewed the treaty as a good settlement of a vexed question.

Hon. Mr. Abbott told me on Saturday that he had not actually drafted a bill for the suppression of bucket shops but he was going to see if one could be framed. The evil should be remedied.

The Press Gallery is fuller than ever, representives from Halifax to Winnipeg being present. There are 40 members.

Col. Aymot will introduce a bill defining the six months limit clause in Elections Act.

The Reform Parliamentary caucus is being held to day.

Notice has been given in the Senate of new rules of procedure in divorce cases their nature is not explained.

Polling in West Middlesex and Prince Edward county takes place on the 10th. The writ for Russell is expected this week.

Hon. Mr. Blake is at a watering place near Rome.

Mr. Davis of Prince Edward Island has arrived.

Messrs Purcell, Guilbault and Caron, whose seats are in appeal have all taken their seats.

Sir Charles Tupper's cold kept him out of the House last week.

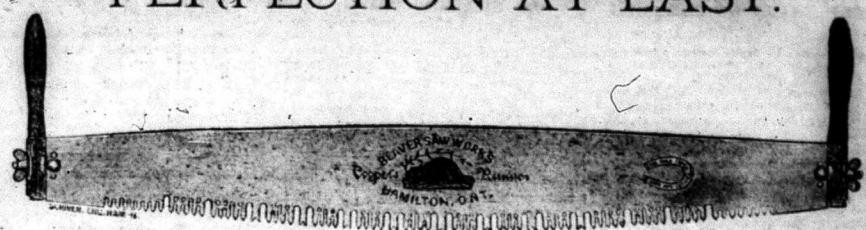
The Committees for the session will to-day be reported to the House.

"Bob" Watson says the feeling in Manitoba is that now Mr Greenway has the big end of the stick he will build the road to the boundary whether the Dominion likes it or not and the policy of disallowance therefore is not of so much consequence.

Senator Bellerose is going to raise a row over certain statements contained in the blue book referring to the recent troubles in St. Vincent de Paul penetentiary. The Senator is accused of certain things which accusations are he claims a breach of the privileges of parliament.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

PERFECTION AT LAST.



The only machine, Taper Ground Cross Cut Saw in the Market is the Cooper's Runner. It is of silver Steel, Taper back. Each saw is of the same gauge, 13 gauge face and 18 gauge back, and fully warranted. Call and see for yourselves at - - **M. W. CONNOR & Co.'s.**

New Goods at

Mrs. Wright's Block. **THE 4 BIG** **Durham Street.**

MADOC, - ONT.

The following goods taken into Stock last week, and will be sold at Mill Prices for this month.

20 Pieces Grey Cotton at - -	4c	worth	5c.
20 do do - - -	5c	"	6c.
20 do do - - -	7c	"	8c.
20 do do - - -	8c	"	9c.
20 do do - -	9c	"	10c.
20 Pieces Shirting—fast colors—at	12½	"	15.
10 do Cottonade at - -	20	"	25.
20 do Lilac Prints—fast—at -	10	"	12½
20 Dozen Linen Towels at - -	10	"	12½

All the above Goods were bought away down in Price as Cottons are advancing, so you are getting a rare chance if you buy your Spring Cottons now at

Big Bargains in Dress Goods. **THE 4 BIG** Madoc.

MADOC MARKETS.

Fall Wheat	$0 75 to $0 80
Spring Wheat	75 to 80
Barley	55 to 70
Rye	55 to 60
Oats	50 to 55
Peas	75 to 80
Buckwheat	45 to 50
Corn	75 to 75
Flour per 100 lbs	2 10 to 2 25
Butter per pound	20 to 20
Eggs per dozen	15 to 15
Lard per pound	10 to 12
Potatoes per bag	80 to 80
Hay per ton	12 00 to 14 00

—CONVICT NEIL, the murderer of Guard Rutledge, was hanaged in Toronto at 9.05 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

—ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. P. for West Hastings, who has been in poor health for some time, died yesterday, at 10 o'clock.

—TWENTY-EIGHT COUNTIES of Michigan have voted in favor of Prohibition. Not one of the counties in which it was proposed has rejected it.

—THE Ontario Government will expend $2,800 this year in Hastings county on colonization roads through the northern part of the county. The money will be expended as follows: Bell's Rapids road to extend northward into the township of Bangor, $300; Coe Hill road, to improve from Coe Hill northerly towards Faraday township, $300; Herschel and Faraday town line road, $500; Hastings road, repairs south of the Ontario Centeral railway, and repairs also north of Maynooth, $700; Hastings road (old location)—to improve between Millbridge and Murphy's Corners, conditional upon a grant of $150 from the County of Hastings and $25 each from the townships of Marmora and Lake, Tudor and Cashel, $50.—$200 Lonsdale and Bridgewater road—to continue, conditional upon a like grant from the County Council of Hastings, $300. Wicklow and McClure township road—to improve between con. 5 and 6 of Wicklow, easterly, $250, and between con. 10 and 11 of McClure towards Hay Lake, $250.—$500.

A purgative medicine should possess tonics and curative, as well as cathartic properties. This combination of ingredients may be found in Ayer's Pills. They strengthen and stimulate the bowels, causing natural action.

TEA ! TEA ! !

10 lbs. First-Class TEA for $1.

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERY of all kinds

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

FreSh MEAT and FISH always on hand at bottom figures.

OYSTERS.

The best brand of Oysters supplied in quantities or by the glass. Give me a call.

ANDY. PALMER.

No Universal Remedy

has yet been discovered; but, as at least four-fifths of human diseases have their source in **Impure Blood**, a medicine which restores that fluid from a depraved to a healthy condition comes as near being a universal cure as any that can be produced. **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** affects the blood in each stage of its formation, and is, therefore, adapted to a greater variety of complaints than any other known medicine.

Boils and Carbuncles,

which defy ordinary treatment, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla after a comparatively brief trial.

Mr. C. K. Murray, of Charlottesville, Va., writes that for years he was afflicted with boils which caused him much suffering. These were succeeded by carbuncles, of which he had several at one time. He then began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after taking three bottles, the carbuncles disappeared, and for six years he has not had even a pimple.

That insidious disease, Scrofula, is the fruitful cause of innumerable complaints, Consumption being only one of many equally fatal. Eruptions, ulcers, sore eyes, glandular swellings, weak and wasted muscles, a capricious appetite, and the like, are pretty sure indications of a scrofulous taint in the system. Many otherwise beautiful faces are disfigured by pimples, eruptions, and unsightly blotches, which arise from impure blood, showing the need of Ayer's Sarsaparilla to remedy the evil.

All sufferers from blood disorders should give Ayer's Sarsaparilla a fair trial,—avoiding all powders, ointments, and washes, and especially cheap and worthless compounds, which not only fail to effect a cure, but more frequently aggravate and confirm the diseases they are fraudulently advertised to remedy.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

JAS. WHYTOCK,

GROCER,

PROVISION DEALER,

BUTCHER, ETC,

MADOC - ONT

Royal Black Knights of Ireland.

A SPECIAL meeting of Royal Black Preceptory No. 167, Madoc, is called for Wednesday ev'g, March 14th, at 7 o'clock p.m., in the Orange Hall, Madoc Village. A full attendance requested as business of special importance will be transacted. By order.

JAMES HARRIS,
SIMON WEST.

Madoc, Feb'y 14th, 1888. 45 tf

CELEBRATED FEATHERBONE CORSETS.

Ladies

Increase your comfort by wearing the Featherbone Corset. For sale only by

JOHN J. ROBERTSON.
THE MADOC.

THE SWEEP OF THE COLD WAVE.

Some Results of Observations Concerning the Career of the Great American Blizzard.

As in the case of the tornado, the direct origin of the cold wave is shrouded in mystery. It is known that a majority of cold waves make their appearance in the Northwest east of the Rocky Mountains; and it is also pretty well established that they are due to an inrush of cold air from the regions of perpetual snow and ice at the north. But why that region should be any more hospitable to cold air from the north pole than other sections, where cold waves form less frequently or not at all, is an important problem that has never been solved. Theories have been advanced based upon the weather of the plains in that region and their capacity for absorbing and giving off heat, but no theory on the subject has been generally accepted, and the greatest meteorological authorities in the country do not attempt to explain the phenomenon in their writings. Cold waves may form at any moment. They seem to depend not at all on the time of day, and but to a limited extent on the season of the year. They do not come and go in cycles but erratically.

Lieut. Thomas M. Woodruff, the officer in charge of the indications office in St. Paul, made something of a study of cold waves which connected with the chief weather office in Washington, and the results of this study are given in a pamphlet in the "Signal Service notes" series, published in 1885. The pamphlet contains the substance of all that is known with reference to this subject, Lieut. Woodruff made his studies from the tri-daily weather charts of the years 1881 to 1884 inclusive. After stating in a general way that a fall of temperature succeeds or follows an area of low barometer; that a rise precedes such an area, and that with respect to an area of high barometer the rise and fall of temperature usually occur in reverse order, he says:

Areas of high and low barometer move almost invariably across the United States from west to east. Most areas of low barometer are formed in the region east of the Rocky Mountains; and as these low areas move easterly, the high moves in and we have a cold wave of more or less intensity as the result.

Then it is shown that in the four years under consideration, 114 of the cold waves observed originated east of the Rocky Mountains, or came down the east side of these mountains from the British Northwest Territory, while 34 other cold waves observed came from the Pacific coast. With but few exceptions, all the cold waves in the Northwest appeared first at Helena, Mont., and these few exceptional ones were felt first at Bismarck, Dak. "We must conclude," adds Lieut. Woodruff, "that these waves have their origin in the vast regions of ice and snow near the arctic circle, far to the north of our stations.

With respect to their progressive motive, cold waves are divided into three classes:

First—Those that move directly across the country from west to east, and which follow an almost invariable path along the chain of great lakes and across New England. These do not extend to the States south of the Ohio.

Second—Those which move in a southeasterly direction and cover the entire country in their progress.

Third—Those which move southerly from Montana and Dakota to Texas, thence through the Gulf States, and then northeasterly over the Atlantic coast States. It sometimes occurs with this class that the cold wave is first felt in St. Louis and Shreveport before being felt at St. Paul and Chicago, and that then the cold wave takes general movement eastward of the second class.

The second class was the most numerous in the four years observed. The rate of progress was very variable. Considering Helena as the first point of observation, there were six cases in which the cold wave was felt simultaneously at St. Paul and Helena; 19 in which it reached St. Paul 8 hours after its appearance at Helena, 19 in 16 hours, 11 in 24 hours, 12 in 32 hours, 3 in 41 hours, 2 in 48 hours, and 1 in 72 hours. From this it will be seen that of all the cold waves that reach St. Paul from Helena, 73 per cent. arrive within twenty-four hours. As a rule, it is found that the maximum effect of a cold wave occurs at each station in a very short time after its occurrence in the Northwest, generally within twenty-four hours, and often at the northern and western stations at once.

There are many other curious facts connected with the progress of cold waves. Many instances occur, says Lieut. Woodruff, where the temperature at a given station, at the time of the appearance of the cold wave in the northwest, is lower than the minimum afterward produced by the cold wave. It often happens that a cold wave sets in from the extreme Northwest, and upon reaching the Mississippi Valley divides a part going northeasterly to the lower lake region and the other part southward to the Gulf States. In either case the intensity appears to be greatly diminished. This action seems generally to be due to the sudden development of a storm somewhere in the southern part of the Missouri valley. Sometimes a storm of slight energy remains in Kansas, Missouri, and the Indian Territory, and has the effect of retarding, or even totally destroying a cold wave. Again, when a cold wave is retarded in this way it seems often to gather force and intensity, and rush rapidly forward and spread over the entire country. Another frequent feature is that after a cold wave commences the temperature continues to fall in the North-west, and another wave is formed entirely distinct from the first, from which it becomes separated by a warm wave. The warm wave is only a narrow belt, but the cold waves are perfectly distinct.

The tables prepared by Lieut. Woodruff show that cold waves are most numerous and most severe in the months of January, February, and March, although some very severe ones do make their appearance in other months of the year. Also it appears that the most decided changes of temperature appear upon the 3 P. M. charts of the Signal Service, and that the most decided and most severe cold waves follow severe storms. The prediction of the progress of a cold wave is attended with a good deal of difficulty, largely on account of the fact that there is no way of determining which of the three paths it will take.

Activity, like zeal, is only valuable as it is applied; but most people bestow their praise on the quality, and give little heed to the purposes to which it is directed.

The King of the Slavers.

When Tippu Tib, the great slave and ivory trader of central Africa, returned to Stanley Falls last spring he was not welcomed by the other Arab and half-caste traders. Some of them are almost as powerful as himself, and though they had for years acknowledged his leadership, they now combined to oppose, and even to fight him. The reason was that Tippu Tib had turned his back upon his old business and his former friends and had engaged in the service of the Congo State, to suppress the slave trade at Stanley Falls. It was hoped that with the large force of men in his service he would be able to cope successfully with the slave merchants if they undertook to carry on their murderous raids in spite of his interdiction. Tippu Tib believed himself that he needed no assistance in the work of asserting his complete authority over the Stanley Falls district.

Tippu Tib overrated his strength. All the traders combined against him and bluntly gave him to understand that if he had sold himself to the enemies of the "trade" he had better take himself off, for the merchants intended to do as they pleased. This was a great disappointment to the old leader of the slave stealers, for he had expected to convince the most powerful among them that their greatest profit in the future was in the direction of the legitimate ivory trade by way of the Congo River.

The next boat down the river carried a report from Tippu Tib to King Leopold, in which he said that before attempting to coerce the slavers into submission he would await the arrival of ammunition, of a small force of soldiers, and of two or three white officers whose counsel he desired. He had in his camp a considerable force of his own men, and he wished to have them reinforced by only a small body of trained soldiers from the lower river.

Capt. Van de Velde, one of the oldest and best known agents of the Congo State, was accordingly sent from Belgium to the Congo. He organized at Poma his party of less than 200 Houssa soldiers from the Soudan, and accompanied by three white officers he started up the river. His expedition, it is supposed, will reach Stanley Falls this week. This is the first attempt of the whites in the Congo valley to stay the progress of the slave traders with military force.

It is very likely that there will be stirring times at Stanley Falls as soon as an active effort is made to subject the traders to the authority of the Congo State; and it is certain that a harder fight than Gordon's against the Soudanese slavers will be required to stop the traffic of the Zanzibar merchants in the upper part of the Congo basin.

The Governor-Generalship.

The report that was current in the cable dispatches some time ago that Lord Lansdowne, now Governor-General of Canada, was to succeed Lord Dufferin as viceroy of India, and that Lord Stanley, of Preston, brother of, and their presumptive to, the Earl of Derby, was to reign at Ottawa, has been confirmed. These changes, we presume, are supposed to be based on a system of promotion, but they remind us most forcibly of Mr. James Anthony Froude's remark in his latest book, "The English in the West Indies," that the Home policy, in effect, has come to be a matter of rotation in colonial office. No matter how efficient or inefficient a Governor of any province or colony may have proved himself, when it becomes advisable to remove him elsewhere; the pieces are merely moved on the checkerboard. In this instance the changes have been made necessary by the resignation of Lord Dufferin, which some people affect to regard as a surprise, whereas the truth is that he proposed to take this step two or three years ago, when Lord Salisbury first took office, but was persuaded to remain at Calcutta, owing to the then critical state of things on the Afghan boundary and in Burmah. Now the situation at both extremes has greatly improved and Lord Dufferin doubtless feels at liberty to carry his original purpose into execution. But what is his lordship going to do. He is notoriously not a rich man and for many years has fed on governorships and viceroyalties until the salaries attached must have become to him more or less of an object. That a man so diplomatic in debate and so astute in policy will be allowed to seek seclusion is out of the question. How, then, will he be employed? The strangest feature as regards answering that is that nobody appears to know how Lord Dufferin stands relative to Home Rule. Some say that he his well affected towards it; others that he is coming to England to denounce Mr. Balfour and to take a prominent part in attacking that gentleman's course in Ireland; others again that he is going to support Lord Londonderry at Dublin Castle, and yet others who believe that he is going to enter the cabinet as foreign minister. To whatever party his lordship allies himself he will undoubtedly lend both strength and influence.

But, our new governor. Lord Lansdowne cannot be called a bright or a brilliant man, and is no more likely to set the Ganges on fire in India than he has done the St Lawrence in Canada, but for all that he has a latent force of character that in cases of emergency stands him in good stead, as was shown by his attitude during the O'Brien episode. Moreover he has that necessary adjunct of the modern governor an indisposition for meddling. His successor, Colonel Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron of Preston, created so in 1886, comes of too staunch a stock to be really the "notable necessity" that the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares him. In fact such is the history of the family that in spite of the political instability of the present Earl Derby, it is almost impossible to think of the family without reflecting upon the discovery made by the London *Times* at the death of his father, the Rupert of Debate, that there is but one word in the English language that rhymes with Stanley, and that is—manly. Our coming ruler may not be an orator or a man of letters, but he has had much experience of official life, having been in Parliament for twenty-three years and filled the positions of a Lord of the Admiralty, Financial Secretary to the War Office, Secretary to the Treasury, Secretary of State for War, Secretary of State for the Colonies and President of the Board of Trade, an office he will resign to come to Canada, and is, therefore, well qualified to preside over Ministerial Councils. Moreover, he is described as hospitable, affable and sensible, and what more can be desired of an occupant of Rideau Hall? He is married to Lady Constance Villiers, fourth daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, and is the father of a large family.

WAS IT A MAN'S SOUL?

A Mysterious Incident by the Deathbed of a Chattanooga Man.

The killing of Lewis Owens by James M. Barnes last month will be recalled. But there is one peculiar feature of the case, or rather a feature that grew out of the case, that has just come to the surface, and that is as yet known to but few Chattanoogans.

A few months ago young Barnes came here from Georgia and formed a partnership with M. J. Nix to engage in the boot and shoe trade. After a few weeks Barnes sold out to Lewis Owens, one of the wealthiest and best-known men in Tennessee. It appears that Barnes and Owens quarrelled over the settlement, and, after being struck in the face, Barnes drew his revolver and shot Owens three times, the third shot being fatal, though not instantly. The wounded man was carried to his house, where everything possible was done, but nothing could save him. However, he fought desperately to beat back the rider of the pale horse, and so gallantly did he struggle that he lived several days. Saturday, Jan. 14, came, and Barnes was for the second time taken before the magistrate, and after a stubbornly fought trial he was released on bail, the magistrate holding that inasmuch as the victim of his shooting was still alive, murder was not yet committed. The next day Owens grew worse, and toward evening sank into a stupor. Those who had been watching by the bedside knew the end was not far off.

Among those who remained through the night was ex-Mayor Snarp. A little after 4 o'clock Monday morning, Mr. Sharp left the room in which the wounded man was lying for a moment, and a circumstance that soon occurred is the feature referred to in the beginning of this story. Mr. Sharp does not like to talk of the matter, but he consented to tell it to your correspondent, and his own words are used.

"I was standing," he said, "with my elbow resting upon the mantelpiece, looking down into the fire. The coals were nearly consumed, and the apparent efforts of the embers to burst again into flames again reminded me of the heroic efforts of my friend to get a fresh and strong hold upon the soul that was surely, though slowly slipping away from him. And I was running over in my mind the vicissitudes of life—how fleet of foot misfortunes are; how sorrow comes across our path at the meridian hour of the brightest day, leaving a shadow by us—when the lines of Horace came to me: 'Pale death with equal tread knocks at the cottage of the poor and the palace of the rich.' The thought was still lingering in my mind when I was aroused by a tap on my shoulder. Supposing some one had entered while I was absorbed in thought, I turned to answer, but no one was there, and the door was still closed. I was startled, and immediately returned to the wounded man's side, where I found the watchers as pale as the watched, and trembling like aspen leaves. They asked me if I had been making any noise, and on assuring them to the contrary they looked at each other in amazement. They said that just before I entered the room a sound as of the moaning of the wind seemed to pervade the room, and peculiarly appalling sounds—not loud, but ominous—were distinctly heard; and that for an instant the lamp, which had been turned low, almost went out, and the little light left seemed to shine as though through a fog. What it was I know not, but it couldn't have been fancy on the part of us all. There were two other watchers beside myself. Besides, I was in a separate room, with the door closed, and I had said nothing to them of the tapping on my shoulder. If I were a Spiritualist I would believe that the soul of Lewis Owens, just starting on its journey home stopped to say good-by to me, for when we went to look at our charge he was still in death."

Mr. Sharp is one of the best-known citizens of Chattanooga, a member of the bar, ex-Mayor of the city, intelligent and fearless. He is so well known and his word is so trustworthy that those who have heard the story cannot but believe that something supernatural attended the flight of Lewis Owen's spirit from its prison home of clay.

Novelty in Dinners.

After the soup had been served, and just prior to serving the next course, the host gave his signal and rose from his seat, as did every other gentleman at the table, all the ladies remaining seated. Each gentleman then moved to the next gentleman's seat to his right. When this was first done the ladies, not being let into the secret, were very much surprised at the unusual conduct of the gentlemen, and could not at once comprehend the meaning of it; but when they gathered its full intent, and the charm there was in it, it was decidedly gratifying to note the merriment and interest with which they received the innovation. Just prior to the commencement of the next course the host gave his signal again, and each gentleman again moved one gentleman's seat to his right, and so on. The entire setting of the courses was so harmoniously arranged that at the close of the dinner each gentleman had visited, for a short space, every lady at the table and had at last returned to her whom he had escorted in to dinner.

A Good Family Clock.

Omaha Jeweller—"Here, sir, is a clock which will, I think, please your esthetic tastes. At precisely 10 o'clock every evening a chime of bells rings and a bird hops out and sings a carol."

Omaha Man—"I will take that if you will make a few changes in it."

"With pleasure."

"I have a daughter and I wish the clock for the parlor where she entertains her company. Fix it so that at 11 o'clock at night a milkman's bell will ring and a newsboy will skip out and yell, 'Morning papers.'"

An Enterprising Postmaster.

In front of the postoffice of Versailles, Mo., there is a placard on which is the following announcement:—

Stamps.....2 cents.
Stamps licked.....3 cents.
Stamps licked and stuck.....4 cents.

"If I might venture to make a suggestion, madame," said the tombstone agent, in a sombre yet respectable manner, "I should say the motto 'He has gone to a better land' would be an appropriate one." "You forget, sir," said the lady in black, with cold dignity, "that he lived in Boston."

The China Tea Trade.

A fact not generally known is that the tea trade with Great Britain is rapidly deserting China and being transferred to India. Heavily taxed China tea cannot compete, it seems, with the duty-free tea of India, and if the taxation is not remitted the tea-trade of China is within measurable distance of extinction. The entire crop of India tea in 1890 will be laid down in London at a cost of 6d. per pound or under, while the average cost of the Foochow Congou this year was 9½, per pound laid down in London, for teas inferior to those of India growth. It is thought to be too late to recover the lost ground, but that timely and vigorous measures may yet enable China to retain a good share in this important trade. Other causes have contributed to the decadence of the China tea trade. Among those mentioned are negligent cultivation, imperfect firing, excessive admixture of dust and stalks, and fraudulent practices on the part of the native tea guilds. Formerly it was the practice among tea growers to trench the ground of the plantations, manure the plants and prune them at least once a year, while every year some were replaced by new shrubs. Now, however, no trenching, manuring, or pruning is done, no new stock is planted, and the worn-out trees are so stripped, that four and even five crops are taken instead of three, and the last crops are torn off with shears or bill-hooks. Owing to want of sap in the leaf, the teas are so lightly fired that they commence to deteriorate within three or four months of packing. The dust and stalks have lost the continental markets and those of Australia and Canada to the Foochow teas and caused the latter to be replaced by teas from Ceylon.

The loss of the tea trade is undoubtedly a grave blow to China, but its gain by India could be taken as another argument in favor of Imperial federation and fair trade, as showing how thoroughly independent of all outside supplies the British Empire might be made.

Spring in England.

The crocuses and hyacinths are already beginning to push their green points through the bare beds and lawns of our suburban gardens, and more than one morning during this month of January has brought with it a feeling of spring time in the air, giving pleasure to all save the gardeners, who dread a too early budding of tender growths. More indicative still of the mildness of the season is the reawakening of the birds. An observer of natural phenomena reports that in Lancashire the birds, in spite of the great autumnal migrations, are just now everywhere very plentiful. Golden plovers, numerous during the frost, are since the weather grew milder away again to the hills. The flocks of lapwings are reported to be very large, and the frosts have not been sufficiently prolonged to drive them away to the sea-coast to procure food. The same observer has heard the throstle and blackbird singing almost every day this month; but, adds this Lancashire Gilbert White, though there are plenty of skylarks with us, they have not been singing much yet, as there has been little sun.—*London Daily News, Jan. 27.*

He Got His Discharge.

A postmaster in a small village in Mississippi has written to the postmaster general asking him to discontinue the office. He explains that his neighbors, who are wool growers, became distrustful of his rabbit dog, and in consequence, he states "it turned up missing. So I am left here without the means of sustenance. So if you expect me to get up nights for the train you will have to forward at once some pork and beans or some other nourishment, or a new postmaster will have to be appointed at this place." He adds in postscript: "Mr.—wants me to split him some rails if I can get rid of this office; so hurry up with the grub or the discharge." The office was discontinued in response to his appeal.—*Rochester Democrat.*

A Torontonian in Vancouver.

A former resident of this city, writing from Vancouver, B. C., to a friend here says:—"There is a great demand for bricklayers at $5 per day, plasterers $5, carpenters $3, stonemasons $5 and painters $3 per day, and a man can work, with the exception of a few days, all winter. Builder's labourers get $2.50 per day. With the exception of house rent a family can live here as cheap as in Toronto. House rent here is very high. A house that rents for $12 in Toronto is $30 here. Lumber is about 30 per cent. cheaper here than in Toronto and bricks are $10 per 1,000, so you can build a house here as cheap as in Toronto with the exception of labor."

Brown (to Robinson, who is reading a telegram with a look of anguish on his face)—"What's the matter, old fellow? Somebody dead? Robinson—(crushing the telegram with both hands)—"No; somebody alive! Twins."

In Salt Lake City the houses of the Mormons all have two front doors, even the smallest of them. Some have also two woodsheds and two wells. A house that is begun with only one room is frequently lengthened out room by room and door by door as new wives are taken.

A curious complication has arisen in consequence of the murder of the Woolfolk family by Tom Woolfolk near Macon, Ga., which was one of the most revolting tragedies of this generation. The murderer now lies in goal under sentence of death, and he has been approached by the heirs of both his murdered father and mother. No one but the condemned man knows the particulars of the crime. If he killed his father first, his mother's heirs will come into the property; but, if his mother died first, his two surviving sisters and himself succeed to the property. A full confession from this monster is expected before his execution in order to clear up this point.

A good deal of fault is being found in the United States with the manner in which "Old Probs" at Washington has been doing his work of late. During the past year or so his "indications" are said to have been singularly fallacious and misleading. This winter half a dozen cold waves which never turned up have been predicted for the Eastern States, while no warning was given of the great blizzard in the North-West. It may be that "Old Probs" is losing his grip, and if so the people will have to return to the good old method of spying out weather by means of the goose bone and the ground hog.

HERE AND THERE.

New York horsemen in driving put a few folds of paper across the chest underneath the overcoat as well as at the back, and find effectual protection against the cold winds that prevail at this season. The paper is like a wall in completely protecting the wearer.

An English County Court judge has committed a lawyer to prison for saying that something which fell from his honor's lips was "an unjust remark." Another judge has just come into fame by calling a witness a liar. The witness promptly retorted that the judge himself was "a liar and an impudent old vagabond." This witness did not get committed.

It is stated that a London firm has received an order from the Russian Government for a fleet of balloons for war purposes. Each balloon is to carry a car which will accomodate six men and will cost, with appurtenances, $2,500. The balloons are being made of a preparation of asbestos which is strictly non-inflammab's and they will be fil'ed with rarefied air.

A little Esquimau woman, who left her native home on the eastern shore of Greenland when 15 years old and has resided in the United States long enough to learn the language and to develop the fact that the Esquimaux are as white as other people when the dirt and grease are washed off, is lecturing to interested audiences in Chicago. Among other things she says that people of her nationality never wash or baths in all their lives, have no rulers, no form of government, everyone does exactly as he or she pleases, and are all contented with their lot, as they know of nothing better.

A Philadelphia grocer advertised to give every thirteenth customer the amount of his purchase free. The plan seemed a success at first, and business thrived, but one day the boys put up a job on him. Twelve of them walked into the store, and each made a trifling purchase; the whole bill for the dozen was less than a dollar. Then the thirteenth man walked in and ordered a barrel of sugar, ten pounds of tea, ten pounds of coffee and a box of cigars. The grocer faced the music like a man, but at once took down his sign and put up another saying that the offer had been withdrawn.

An Iowa clergyman has challenged the "faith healers," "mind curers" and "Christian scientists" to a test of their powers. The terms of the challenge are that the subjects shall be deaf, blind or afflicted with cancer, and for every cure effected the clergyman agrees so pay $10 to a missionary fund. A Columbia, Md., healer named Schrader has accepted the offer, agreeing to pay a like sum into the same fund for every failure. The test will take place in Chicago at an early date. Speaking of this challenge the Chicago *News* says:—"No student of the history of medical delusions will expect any practical result from this business. Least of all will he expect the collapse of the "faith cure" when Mr. Schrader finally confesses his inability to make the deaf hear and the blind see and the cancer-stricken whole.

There seems to be little doubt that the Panama Canal Company is on the verge of bankruptcy, the French Ministry having declined to sanction M. de Lesseps's last device for raising money, the lottery scheme. When the crisis does come the effect will inevitably be disastrous. The London *Standard* says that M. de Lesseps's greatest enemies could have wished his project no worse fate, and that the result of the crash will be appalling to the French people. The company has absorbed nearly $2,000,000,000 of the savings of the poorest and most industrious classes of the French peasantry all over the country, and not a sou of this vast sum will ever be returned to the lenders. This is bad enough, but it is not improbable that the Government itself may be seriously involved, if not partially bankrupted. Its loans are obtained through the same financial groups upon whom M. de Lesseps has been leaning, and it is this fact, it is said, which has led Ministry after Ministry to put off disclosure of the real state of the affairs of the Panama scheme. Matters have evidently, however, now reached such a point that the Government feels compelled to face any risk rather than allow the people to sink any more of their savings into the project. The situation is a serious one for France in more ways than one.

The New York *Tribune* gives an account of an organization which is being formed in Kansas to promote an extensive emigration movement amongst the coloured people in the South. Recruits are to be gathered from the American cotton belt, with its contiguous tobacco, sugar, and rice fields. The objective point of the migration is South America, especially Brazil and the Argentine Republic. The promoters of the movement claim to have $2,000,000 of capital pledged to aid them in the work, and expect to be able by the close of the year to offer free transportation to hundreds of thousands of plantation labourers. The latter are said to be discontented, restless, and anxious to find new homes in some country where they can live in peace. "We are offered a welcome," says the leader of this exodus, "in a country where we can have our homes and not be driven from them, where we can earn our money and not be cheated out of it, and where our votes will be counted when we vote. We have waited in the South until our hearts have failed us." Should the movement be successful on any large scale it would press very heavily upon the chief agricultural industries of the South, which would be threatened with ruin by the loss of the best classes of labourers. The very fact of an attempt being made at such a wholesale migration may, however, react favourably upon their condition at home. It would be turning the tables very effectually if, instead of being longer at the mercy of the planters, the coloured labourers should find themselves in the position of being able to exact better terms from their employers, and a fuller recognition of their rights from the politicians.

The One Thing.

He (with deep passion)—Oh, Geraldine, my darling, I love you so. I love you so. Be mine, dearest, be mine.

She (with suppressed emotion)—Oh, Jack, you are so sudden: I must have time to—

He (unguardedly)—Don't mention it, darling. Time is nothing; money's the thing, and you've got plenty.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

The arrangements for the parcel post between Canada and the United States came into force on the 1st of March.

Kingston Board of Health has decided to ask the Legislature for power to license dairymen living outside the city.

A large shipment of carriages has been made by a Guelph firm for the Centennial International Exhibition at Melbourne next July.

Senator Frank Smith will withdraw his resignation and resume his seat as a member of the Cabinet before the meeting of Parliament.

The County Lodge of the Loyal Orange Association of Carleton has passed a resolution approving of the Irish policy of the Marquis of Salisbury and Mr. Balfour.

As one effect of the recent cold spell, solid clear ice, twenty-six inches thick, is being cut from the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal, the greatest thickness ever recorded.

The Prince of Wales has declined to become honorary patron of the League of the Rose in Ottawa, on the ground that he has made it a rule not to become connected with any society formed for political purposes.

The agitation for the suppression of bucket shops is being revived in Montreal, and the Board of Trade is urged to take joint action with the Toronto and other Boards to secure prohibitive legislation from the Dominion Parliament.

It is rumoured that Mr. Dewdney, on the expiration of his term as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, will, in addition to receiving one of the North-West Senatorships, become a member of the Cabinet on its reconstruction.

During the past year the profits of the Nova Scotia Sugar Refining Company, of Halifax, enabled it to pay $100,000 off its mortgage debt, a thirteen per cent. dividend, and add between $30,000 and $40,000 to the rest account.

A resident of Montreal has received a letter from a miner at Sudbury giving marvellous accounts of the richness of the gold mines in that district. The writer asserts that a piece of native gold valued at $50,000 was taken from one vein.

Legal official circles in Montreal are greatly dissatisfied at the unwillingness of English-speaking citizens to serve as jurors, every means being resorted to to obtain exemption, and much of the complaint made about verdicts is attributed to this cause.

On Saturday afternoon, at Goderich, the captain and crew of the lifeboat were presented with medals on behalf of the United States Government for their heroic rescue of the crew of the American schooner Maxwell during a violent storm in December, 1885.

A collision occurred near Hull early yesterday morning between the Winnipeg express and a freight train. Fortunately the passengers and train hands escaped with a severe shaking, but both engines and the baggage cars and several freight cars are badly smashed.

Two members of the London city council have exchanged compliments in public, the nature of which it took the words "low, mean cur, insolent, mere thing, kick you out, despicable," to express. And London has been called the "Forest City," a name redolent of wild flowers, rustic simplicity and arcadian happiness!

Mr. Dyke, the Liverpool agent of the Dominion Government, strongly urges Canadian dairymen to go into the business of packing butter in tins for export to Britain and re-export to the hot countries with which Britain does such an immense trade. There is probably a large trade to be built up in this line, as small tins of gilt-edged butter would sell freely at high prices in England.

The merchants of St. John, N. B., having despatched a vessel to the West Indies laden with Canadian goods, are now about to despatch a second vessel, the destination this time being the Argentine republic. The St. John people are certainly not wanting in enterprise. They are moving in the exporting experiment without a subsidy, and are actually operating in advance of the report of the Government agent.

The announcement that Lord Lansdowne is to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of India gives rise to the question what position will be given to the present Viceroy. Since his residence here the people of Canada have followed the career of Lord Dufferin with continued interest, and it is felt that the Empire should still retain his valuable services in some capacity.

UNITED STATES.

A single trader in Orlando, Fla., purchases 2,000 alligator skins every week.

Four sheep, a hog and ten bushels of wheat settled an Iowa breach of promise suit where $25,000 damages were demanded.

A Michigan man has a chicken which is sixteen years old. Sealed proposals for the purchase of it will be received from boarding-house keepers.

American potatoes are scarce in Chicago and thousands of sacks are being imported from Rotterdam. A recent consignment was 2,500 sacks.

United States detectives have seized $25,000 worth of opium, which was brought into Canada via Vancouver and was taken across the river from Brockville.

James G. Blaine has written a letter to the Chairman of the National Republican Committee, declining to allow his name to be put up for the Presidential nomination.

A Missouri man who had conscientious scruples about taking the oath as a juror stole two overcoats and $24 in money from his fellow jurors before the panel was discharged.

Jacoby & Bookman, cigar manufacturers, of New York, recently evicted the families of twenty-seven of their striking employes. Three families were also dispossessed at Kerbs & Spies' factory.

It is stated that a secret order recently organized in the States to furnish men in Ireland the means to wage warfare against England, has already several thousand members all over the country.

In New Orleans a jury returned a verdict that keno was not prohibited by the laws of Louisiana. There is no reason why it should be in a state that derives a revenue from the city lottery scheme now tolerated in this country.

Two big footpads held up a newsboy in San Francisco the other night, and when he would not give up his money, even in the face of a pistol, pounded him till he was unconscious and then robbed him of his hoard, 25 cents.

An Arkansas court has sentenced a man to three years' imprisonment for stealing a $2 Bible. This looks rather rough at first glance, but when one comes to realize how scarce Bibles are in that State the sentence seems none too heavy.

A Dakota paper speaks of a great revival of business in its locality. A perusal of its local columns gives the reason for it. A thirty-mile railroad branch has been cleared of snow drifts, and a saloonist and a grocer have replenished their stocks.

In Brooklyn a hoisting engine and derrick on the elevated railway collapsed and fell with a number of heavy iron girders on a crowded street car, crushing it to splinters. Four people were killed and fifteen injured, and three horses were also killed.

The worst disabled surviving veteran of the American war is claimed to be Henry B. Fuller, a private of the Twenty-eighth Iowa. He lost his right eye, had his left arm amputated at the shoulder joint, lost his left foot and his right leg is permanently disabled.

There is a law in Pennsylvania against using ferrets in rabbit hunting. A Cochranton boy evades the law by catching a rat alive, tying a string to its neck, taking it to a rabbit's hole and letting it go into the hole, he holding the end of the string meanwhile. The frightened rat usually scares out the rabbit.

The first mail matter received at the Beaver Islands since the close of navigation on Lake Michigan was carried there the other day by Paul Leplaine, who walked from the islands to Harbor Springs, Mich., and back, a distance of eighty miles. He was obliged to travel on snowshoes to keep from breaking through the thin ice.

The acquisition of plenty of snow in the city of New York has been followed by an outbreak of tobogganing. As this amusement is pursued in the less frequented streets, accidents are not impossible. On one day of this week six people went home with broken limbs and battered eyes, all seriously injured. What else can be expected from people who slide down hills on tobogans and call it "coasting"?

FOREIGN.

Several sacks containing dynamite have been discovered hidden in a field near Pressburg, Hungary.

Almost all the European sovereigns have congratulated Prince Bismarck upon his speech and its results.

Austria and Turkey have been visited by a succession of violent snowstorms, which have paralyzed traffic.

Five hundred notices of ejectment have been issued against tenants on the Draper estate in the North of Ireland.

Lord Clanricarde has definitely made up his mind and expresses his intention to evict 1,600 of his Galway tenants.

It is expected that Mr. Goschen will apply his surplus of nearly two million pounds to reducing the income tax by a penny.

It is stated that a French, Belgian and Dutch syndicate has agreed to negotiate a Russian loan of 200,000,000 roubles.

It is semi-officially denied that Italy is bound under her treaty with Austria to send troops to Bulgaria in support of Austria.

Mr. Blaine, M.P. for South Armagh, was yesterday sentenced to four months' imprisonment for inciting tenants to resist the authorities.

A station and a mail train were buried by an avalanche on an Austrian railway, and 2,000 men are at work endeavouring to rescue the imprisoned passengers.

An action was commenced in Dublin on Saturday by Mr. Wilfrid Blant against the police for $20,000 for illegal arrest.

Special prayer for the recovery of the Crown Prince was offered yesterday in some of the Episcopal churches in England.

The Mayor of Cork was recently sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment for assaulting a policeman at a Plan of Campaign meeting.

A man named Templer, employed at Chatham, has been discovered selling secrets of the Balloon Department to the Italian Government.

Queen Emma, of Holland, continually winks while speaking. For this reason she is obliged to have all of her prescriptions put up by telephone.

A Parnellite circular has been issued requesting the Nationalist members to observe the greatest caution in introducing strangers into Parliament.

This has been one of the hardest winters Italy has known for twenty years, and this country can look for a fresh importation of organ grinders next spring.

Fourteen persons, including two members of the municipal council have been arrested at Galway for disorderly conduct on the night of the arrest of Mr. Blunt.

The Far Reaching

Fortune of a good name heralds the claim that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is a sure, certain, and painless remedy for corns. Fifty imitations prove it to be the best. At druggists.

Colonists' Trains.

THE

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Will run settlers' Trains to all points in

MANITOBA, DAKOTA,

THE NORTH-WEST,

British Columbia and the Pacific Coast,

Leaving Toronto, N. & N.-W. Station, Brock Street, at 9 p.m.,

TUESDAY, FEB'Y 28TH,

and every Tuesday thereafter during March and April

A colonist sleeper will be attached to these trains. Make early application to agent for what cars and berths you will require. 35-feet cars supplied for colonists' movables. No Customs delay or expense. No quarantine. No transfers. For further information see agent, or write

COLONIZATION AGENT,

110 King Street West, Toronto.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

A NERVE TONIC.

GEORGE W. BOUTON, STAMFORD, CONN., says:
"For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy that PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND cured me. *It is* a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

AN ALTERATIVE.

ALONZO ABBOTT, WINDSOR, VT., says:
"I believe PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND saved my life. My trouble seemed to be an internal humor. Before I used it I was covered with an eruption from "head to heel." The eruption is rapidly healing, and I am five hundred per cent. better every way."

A LAXATIVE.

A. C. BEAN, WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., says:
For two years past I have been a great sufferer from kidney and liver troubles, attended with dyspepsia and constipation. Before I began to take CELERY COMPOUND it seemed as though *everything* ailed me. Now I can say *nothing* ails me.

A DIURETIC.

GEORGE ABBOTT, SIOUX CITY, IOWA, says:
"I have been using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND and it has done me more good for kidneys and lame back than any other medicine I have ever taken.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
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SYMPTOMS—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Philadelphia. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be obtained of druggists. Sent by mail for 50 cents.

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In the Church of Rome—10th edition—cheaper in price, 832 pages. Agents, Ladies or Gentlemen, to sell this VIVID, FASCINATING and TRAGIC book. Liberal terms. Address, A. G. WATSON, TORONTO WILLARD TRACT DEPOSITORY, TORONTO.

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Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, etc., can positively be cured. A new method. A medicine guaranteed to cure. No cure no pay. If you have tried other remedies that failed to cure, you will not be disappointed in this. For full particulars address, M. V. LUSON, 47 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Canada. Send 10c. in stamps for book, "Treatise on Disease of Man."

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Have all the latest improvements and are unequalled for durability, style and convenience. The leading Carriage Builders sell them. ASK FOR THEM and BUY NO OTHER.

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THIS greatest of discovery of the present age for Regulating the bowels, and Curing all Blood Liver and Kidney Complaints. A perfect Blood Purifier. A cure in Hamilton who have been benefited by its use: Mrs. M. Keenan 192 Robert St. cured of Erysipelas of 2 yrs standing; Mrs. Bell, 57 Nasmith, cured of Neuralgia; Mrs. Neil, 24 south street, daughter cured of Epileptic fits after 6 years suffering; Jennie Birrel, 55 Walnut street, cured of Scrofula and Lung Trouble; John Wood, 99 Ottawa st., cured of Liver Complaint and Biliousness used only 2 fifty-cent bottles; Mrs. W. Beal, 6 Augusta St., troubled for years with Nervous Prostration, five small bottles gave her great relief. Sold at 50c. & $1 per bottle. F. F. DALLEY & CO., Proprietors.

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When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

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A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

We are children who cheerfully join in the chorus
When Breadmaker's Yeast is the subject before us—
Mamma tried all the rest,
So she knows it's the best, *Lightest,*
'Cause her bread is the whitest, her buns are the best,
And we eat all the pancakes she dare set before us.

BUY THE BREADMAKER'S YEAST. PRICE 5 CENTS.

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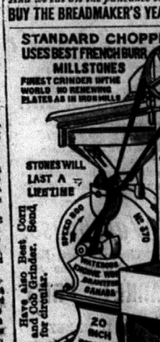

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THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Toronto.

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T. ROBERTS'

A line of Ladies'

Curacoa Kid Boots

worth $3.75, for $2.75.

☞All Goods reduced in price and warranted solid Leather.

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Take a look through his establishment.

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TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned desires to announce to the farmers of Madoc, and surrounding country that he has leased the

Farmers' Warehouse,

formerly occupied by Thomas Cross, Esq., and that he will be prepared to pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

for all kinds of grain.

J. D. BREEZE.

Madoc, Sept. 1st, 1887. 21-3m

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Transacted. Drafts issued to all points in the Dominion and the United States.

LOWEST RATES

charged for collection.

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at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to withdrawal without notice.

Madoc, June, 1887. 10 1y

INVISIBLE WORK.

INVISIBLE patching on all kinds of Rubber Boots and Shoes and all other rubber goods; also on fine Kid and Leather Boots and Shoes, done neatly and cheaply and on shortest notice. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Defy competition.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Madoc, Feb. 9th, 1888. 44-3 m

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CONFECTIONERY

Some choice lines at

WILSON'S

DRUG STORE,

Durham St., Madoc.

Estate late Colin Russel

BUILDING LOTS for sale, in the northern part of the Village of Madoc, at reasonable prices and favorable terms. Garden plots to rent.

For particulars apply to Messrs. DOUGALL & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., O'Flynn Block, Madoc, or to

COLIN RUSSEL,
Agent for Mrs. Sarah Russel,
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Preserve your Sight

By wearing the only

FRANK LAZARUS

(Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris)

Renowned Spectacles & Eye Glasses

These Spectacles and Eye Glasses have been used for the past 38 years, and given in over instance unbounded satisfaction. They are the best in the world. They never tire, and last many years without change.

For sale by

R. R. CASEMENT & Co., Hardware, Madoc, and DR. TUTTLE, Tweed.

Frank Lazarus, Manufacturer, 26 Maryland Road, Harrow Road London, England. (Late Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.)

No connection with any other firm in the Dominion of Canada. 47

25,000 LBs. WOOL WANTED

—AT THE—

MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 60 pounds and upwards of wool can have their own wool spun into yarn.

Tweeds, Fulclothe, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

D. MITCHELL.

Marmora, May 7th, 1887. 6-3m

REMOVED.

The Singer Sewing Machine Office

has removed next to

D. R. BOWEN'S BAKERY

opposite Post Office, where all parties wishing to purchase a

First-class SEWING MACHINE

can do so, as I have a fine stock now on hand; also an assortment of

NEEDLES and OIL

for all kinds of machines.

REPAIRING done on shortest notice.

J. A. HAWLEY,
Agent.

Madoc, Oct. 27th, 1887. 30 3m

CHEAP MONEY.

The Subscriber has Private and Company Funds for Investment on

FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY

—at the—

LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.

5, 5½ and 6 Per Cent.,

according to the description of the loans.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,
Solicitor, Madoc.

August, 10th, 1887. 19-tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PORTRAITS IN ALL THE STYLES.

BABIES TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY,

thus insuring a good portrait in almost every case.

By the use of the dry plates, finer work can be made in dark days than was possible by the old process. But we do not want anyone to depend on that, and defer coming till near sunset. The nearer the sun is to the zenith the better the light, and good results more certain. A dark day at noon is better than a bright day at 5 p. m.

BOOTS of all kinds on hand, and made to order on the premises.

D. MORRICE.

Madoc, April 21, 1887. 3ly

Going at 50c.

We are closing out a lot of

CORSETS,

formerly sold at $1.00 a pair,

FOR 50 CENTS.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY's Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ *Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious*

Arrangements are being made to have the Scott Act again submitted to the electors of Prince Edward County.

An Infant child of Mr. Levi Pumpton of Campbellford, was burnt to death last week, from having its clothes taken fire.

Mr. Robert Clapp, has been chosen as the Conservative candidate in Prince Edward County at the approaching election.

Harrie Phillips, of Phillipston, and James Salsbury, of Moira, have been appointed constables for the County of Hastings.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely imitate the original in appearance and name. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and $1) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Luxuriant Hair

Can only be preserved by keeping the scalp clean, cool, and free from dandruff, and the body in a healthful condition. The great popularity of Ayer's Hair Vigor is due to the fact that it cleanses the scalp, promotes the growth of the hair, prevents it from falling out, and gives it that soft and silky gloss so essential to perfect beauty.

Frederick Hardy, of Roxbury, Mass., a gentleman fifty years of age, was fast losing his hair, and what remained was growing gray. After trying various dressings with no effect, he commenced the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. "It stopped the falling out," he writes; "and, to my great surprise, converted my white hair (without staining the scalp) to *the same shade of brown* it had when I was 25 years of age."

Ten Years Younger.

Mrs. Mary Montgomery, of Boston, writes: "For years, I was compelled to wear a dress cap to conceal a bald spot on the crown of my head; but now I gladly lay the cap aside, for your Hair Vigor is bringing out a new growth. I could hardly trust my senses when I first found my hair growing; but there it is, and I am delighted. *I look ten years younger.*"

A similar result attended the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor by Mrs. O. O. Prescott, of Charlestown, Mass., Miss Bessie H. Bedloe, of Burlington, Vt., Mrs. J. J. Burton, of Bangor, Me., and numerous others.

The loss of hair may be owing to impurity of the blood or derangement of the stomach and liver, in which case, a course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** or of **Ayer's Pills**, in connection with the Vigor, may be necessary to give health and tone to all the functions of the body. At the same time, it cannot be too strongly urged that none of these remedies can do much good without a persevering trial and strict attention to cleanly and temperate habits.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

DON'T FORGET

The table. Of course we know you will not, but we thought we would remind you that we have

A DAINTY STOCK

of choice Groceries, which should claim your attention at this time. We have many

New Delicacies

which will satisfy the taste of the most critical epicure. And we have a

NICE FRESH STOCK

of Staple Goods which we are selling at prices that leave only a very small margin of profit.

Choice Teas,

Aromatic Coffee.

All kinds of this season's

CANNED GOODS

and a fine stock of all the requisites for a Christmas Pudding. If low prices for standard goods will please you, send your orders.

GRAY & McGREGOR,

MADOC.

"BELL" ORGANS

Unapproached for Tone and Quality.

CATALOGUES FREE.

BELL & CO., Guelph, Ont.

—SATURDAY last Hon. R. W. Scott completed his 63rd year. He was born in Prescott, is the leader of the opposition in the Senate, has been in two Cabinets, was Speaker of the Ontario Assembly and [illegible] of Ottawa, is the author of the Ontario Separate School Act and the Scott Act, and has been 31 years in Parliament.

—HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT is drafting a bill to be submitted to Parliament for the suppression of bucket shop gambling. Mr. Abbott admits that he has great difficulty in framing a bill which does not apply with equal force to all speculation on margin of the Stock exchange. He thinks the police should raid the places as common gambling dens.

—MR. MEREDITH introduced a motion in the House that a select Committee be appointed to enquire into the extent and nature of the Timber and Mineral resources of the Province, and the best means within the control of its Legislature for the conservation of the former and the development of the latter, with power to send for persons, papers, and records. The Committee is composed of the following members: Armstrong, Bronson, Clancy, Clarke (Wellington), Clarke (Toronto), Conmee, Fraser, Freeman, French, Marter, Meredith, Murray and Wood (Hastings). The motion is now under discussion.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Almost miraculous are some of the cures accomplished by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In the case of R. L. King, Richmond, Va., who suffered for 47 years with an aggravated form of scrofula, Ayer's Sarsaparilla effected astonishing results.

The Printing Press.

How wisely events follow each other in proper order! just at the time when the mind of Europe was waking from a thousand years' lethargy and when means were required to spread abroad the inquiries which the learned were making in all branches of science, Canon gave to the world the Printing Press. By its instrumentality the discoveries and inventions of one land have become the property of the entire globe, and the advancement of science has been greatly promoted. No man of the present age has more fully comprehended this truth than Holloway. The same intellect that led him to the studies which resulted in the production of his celebrated Pills and Ointment saw at once the immense advantage to the world as well as to himself, which might be drawn from this source. He laid his discoveries before the world, sowing his seed broadcast, wherever a written language is read, and modestly awaited the result. His confident statement of his theory led men to try his remedies; their intrinsic excellence when once tried established them firmly in the confidence of the public of both hemispheres, and Thomas Holloway stands now, in the estimation of the people, as the most powerful opponent of all disease. For disorders of the liver and stomach, the Pills are claimed to be a swift and sure specific, and the claim is verified by an overwhelming mass of testimony. Now we all know how entirely the bodily health depends upon the condition of these two important organs. If the digestion is impaired, the bowels disordered, and the liver torpid or congested, the whole frame suffers; the strength declines, the spirits droop, the complexion becomes cadaverous, the flesh wasted, supineness and despair take the place of energy and hopefulness, the sick man becomes as dead to the great objects and pursuits of life as if he were entombed alive. Out of his self-sepulchre, as it were, this powerful remedy lifts him as if by magic—a few timely doses of the Pills bring back digestion, appetite, and physical energy. These statements are too plain, and too easily contradicted if untrue, to admit of the slightest doubt. On the contrary we know them to be nothing but the literal fact. They are not founded merely upon common report, but upon the testimony of parties occupying high positions in society—men of unblemished reputation and matured judgment—that likewise is confirmed by circumstances within our own immediate knowledge.—*Teeswater Telegram.*

Work has been commenced on the new Government building at Trenton.

The seasons work in the back country is about complete, and the lumbering shanties are breaking up.

The enterprising citizens of Stirling are making an effort to introduce the telephone system in that village.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Soldiers and Sailors.—These well-known and easily used remedies are especially serviceable and convenient for those who, like soldiers and sailors, are exposed to great changes of climate, and the hardships inseparable from their calling. Many of the diseases engendered in the system can be checked and controlled by attention at their outset, and in Holloway's remedies will be found a ready means of relief, without hindrance, from duty. Many a man is invalided and rendered more or less a burden to himself and friends from neglect of the early symptoms of his complaint, which calamity might be averted by timely resort to the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

COWS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, lot 11, in 7th concession, Madoc, offers 8 cows for sale, by private sale.

NELSON LLOYD.

Madoc, Feb'y 21st, 1888. 46 2w

A POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH, Cold in Head, HAY FEVER, Immediate Relief GIVES EASY TO USE.

Not a Snuff, Powder or Irritating Liquid. Free 50 cts. and $1.00. If not obtainable at your drug gists, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

North Hastings Review.

SYLVENUS F. WEAVER, Publisher. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XI., No. 48. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, March 8, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE

TRADERS' BANK

OF CANADA.

(MADOC BRANCH.)

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Done. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain issued.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received and Interest allowed on the same at the rate of

4 per cent. per Annum.

No notice of withdrawal of Deposits equired.

J. H. McCLELLAN,

MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.

Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 1ly

First of the Season

Our thanks are tendered to Mrs. J. Johnson, for the first maple sugar of the season. Next.

Jubilee Number.

Mr. W. H. Fenton, of Belleville, has a copy of the *Intelligencer* dated March 16th, 1839, published by George Benjamin.

Village Council

The village Council met on Monday evening. There was no business transacted, beyond passing one or two accounts.

The Revivalists.

Revs. Crossley and Hunter are having grand success in Belleville, where they commenced special revival services on Sunday last.

Good Showing.

At the close of last year there were 192 boys the Ontario Reformatory at Penetanguishene of whom three came from the county of Hastings.

Customs' Returns.

Goods entered for consumption, at the Port of Belleville during the month of February, 1888, are as follows:—Imports—value, $13,615; duty, $3,095.14. Exports—value, $36,866.

Sale Register.

James Mellon, lot 11, in 1st con. of Elzevir, will sell his farm stock and implements by public auction on Tuesday, March 20th, inst. See advt in this issue.

Assigned.

Mr. John Robertson, merchant of this village, made an assignment last week to Mr. Sheriff Hope for the benefit of his creditors, a meeting of whom was called at the sheriff's office yesterday to appoint inspectors, &c.

A Good Record.

Scarcely during the past fifteen years has there been a winter so free from storms. The shighing commenced on January 2nd, and has been in splendid condition for ten weeks, without interruption by snow drifts.

Bancroft

An interesting entertainment will be given in the Methodist Church, Bancroft, on Friday evening, 23rd inst., at which addresses, readings, recitation, music, &c., will be given. A splendid time is expected.

F. E. County.

The nominations for the vacancy in the House of Commons for Prince Edward took place on Saturday. Dr. Platt was re nominated by the Reform party and Mr. Clapp was again put up by the Conservatives. Election takes place on Saturday next.

"Charmed."

While John McCann was chopping near Mud Lake last week the axe caught a twig overhead, and came down upon his foot, cutting it open from the little toe to the instep. Every effort to stop the flow of blood failed, until Mrs. Covert arrived, who produced a "charm" and the bleeding ceased.

New Ads. This Week.

Cheese Factory Supplies—M. W. Connor & Co.
Reduction in Tweeds—O'Flynn & O'Hara.
Spring Hats—J. Dale & Son.
Star Grocery—Church & Todd.
Hay for Sale—C. W. Bacon.
Mortgage Sale—James Thompson.
Credit Sale—James Mellon.
Tenders Wanted—John Conlin.
Farm for Sale—A. Rupnew.
Removed—R. A. Francis.

☞ W. W. Hudgins' is the place to buy your Crockery, Confectionery and Fruits.

☞ J. R. Irish, Dentist, arrives every Tuesday on noon train. He is now extracting teeth without pain. See advertisement.

☞ W. W. Hudgins is selling a line of Tea for 30c. per pound. No such value ever sold before in Madoc.

☞ LOST CARPET.—Mr. Duncan Frasure found a piece of carpet last week between his place and Eldorado. Owner can have same by calling for it.

Latest Local News.

Now the loud groaning of the northern blast
Betokens winter breating out his last,
And struggling with his fate.
The pendent icycle, the softening snow,
The latter twilight's ruddy glow,
On Sol's bright car await.

—Read the new ads.

—Read J. R. Irish's advt. this week.

—Township Council minutes next week.

—Who says March came in like a lamb?

—Read the newspaper law in another column.

—A mild type of measles is prevalent in Rawdon.

—The close season for rabbit commenced on March 1st.

—C. W. Bacon has a quantity of hay for sale. See advt.

—Last year's maple sugar will be fresh in two or three weeks.

—R. A. Francis has removed his barber shop to Dale Block. See advt.

—An article on the United States tariff bill crowded out of this issue.

—The spring poet is now taxing his lofty brain for his first production.

—Our Toronto and Ottawa letters this week are full of interest. Be sure and read them.

—Tenders are asked for the erection of a church shed at Jarvis' Corners. See advt. in this issue.

—A newspaper publisher is under no obligations to discontinue a paper until all arrearages are paid.

—Five weeks have now passed away since the bear saw his shadow. Another week and then bruin will vacate his den.

—Report of standing of pupils of the Bancroft school received too late for this issue. Will appear next week.

—Rev. R. W. Marsh, of Queensboro circuit occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church in this village on Sunday evening.

—Considerable new machinery was placed in the mills of the North Hastings Lumber Manufacturing Company, in this village, this week.

—Arrangements are in progress by Madoc Lodge, I. O. O. F., for the celebration of the anniversary of the institution in America on April 26th.

—Special services in the Methodist Church are still in progress this week, and several have signified their desire and intention to lead new lives.

—We call attention to an advertisement in this issue of a valuable farm for sale. This is a splendid opportunity for anyone desiring a farm.

—Rev. D. Wishart delivered an interesting, practical and instructive discourse on Sunday evening, from the text, "Bear ye one anothers burdens."

—J. Dale & Son are taking time by the forelock and putting in the market their large and choice selection of spring hats; full varieties. See advt.

—In another column Church & Todd, announce the daily arrival of new goods for the spring trade. Everything is marked low and is of best quality.

—M. W. Connor & Co. make an important announcement this week. Managers of cheese factories and cheese makers will do well to see what they have to say. This firm intend to boom business this year. See advt.

—O'Flynn & O'Hara, have been fortunate in securing a job lot of tweeds, which they purpose giving their customers the benefit of. Having bought them cheap, they will be sold cheap. Go and see them. Advt. in another column.

Personal.

Mr. J. H. McClellan, Manager of the Traders' Bank, of this village, was in Toronto last week.

Mr. A. F. Wood, M. P. P., spent Sunday at home.

Revs Crossley and Hunter began a series of special services in Belleville on Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Leitch, of Eldorado, who was ill for the past week is around again.

Mr. E. D. O'Flynn was in Belleville last week, and was present at the Crossley and Hunter meetings on Sunday. Mr. O'Flynn occupied a seat on the platform and enjoyed the services.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Newspaper Law.

The following is a resume of the laws in force regarding the receiving of newspapers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible till they have settled up their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to their former direction they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is "prima facia" evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to take it; otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for fraud who take a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "Refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

Scientific Dairy Practice.

The Dominion Government has issued a special edition of this work by Mr. H. Lynch, It is handsomely illustrated and contains much information as regards everything pertaining to diary farming invaluable to every farmer.

The Last Rites.

The funeral of the late Alex. Robertson, M. P., was largely attended by citizens of all classes and by the Mayor and City Council, also the Town Council of Trenton, and members of the Dominion and Local Houses, among whom were the representatives of North Hastings, Hon. M. Bowell, and A. F. Wood, Esq.

26th of April

Madoc Lodge, I. O. O. F., having invited, all the Lodges of the district to assist in the celebration of above anniversary in Madoc, are making preparations for a splendid time. Most of the sister Lodges have signified their intention of being present. Particulars later.

The Mercury

The Renfrew *Mercury* is again being issued in its usual form, from their new office, with new type and printing apparatus. We congratulate the *Mercury* on its enterprise in presenting its readers, in so short a time, with such an excellent paper. The *Mercury* ought to receive the support of every true citizen of Renfrew.

A Rare Opportunity

A rare opportunity will be given Saturday, 10th inst., for securing immense bargains. James C. Dale having purchased the entire stock of Mr. D. C. Clarke, will place the same on the market on the above date, and intends rushing them off at surprisingly low prices. Goods will be sold for cash. Don't forget the day, 10th.

Madoc to the Front

We clip the following from the Newberry *News*. (Mich.):—"Miss Ida Fretz has purchased the millinery stock and also rented the store and fixtures of Mrs. A. Bettes, where she will carry on the same business. Miss Fretz has gained an enviable reputation as a dressmaker and milliner since coming to Newberry, and she will no doubt receive a large share of the public patronage." The many friends of Miss Fretz, of this village, will be pleased to learn of her success in her new home.

Game Law.

The amendment to the game law fixes the close season for deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, from the 1st December to the 31st October; that no hound or dog which pursues deer shall be allowed to run at large in a locality where deer are usually found, between 1st and 15th November, under a penalty of not less than $5 or more than $25; and that every person desiring to hunt deer shall take out a special license for the season from the inspector for the district and shall pay, in addition to license fee, the sum of $1 for every deer taken or killed, being required to make oath as to the number at the end of the season.

Examine Your Bills.

Examine your ten dollar bills, and if you should happen to have any of the Imperial Bank look closely at the design in the centre of the bill. If the picture represents the Queen, with a lion beside her, the bill is good, but if, on the contrary, the picture represents a man ploughing then it is a fraud, or rather it is a $5 which has been cleverly raised to a ten. Further examination will show that the figure "5" has been cut out and neatly replaced by the figure "10." The small "fives" around the edges, and the large "V's" are scraped off. Keep in mind that the ten dollar bills ought to have a lion, and the fives a man ploughing in the centre of the bills.

Wide Awake.

The March *Wide Awake* gives a delightful chapter of Sidney Luska's serial story "My Uncle Florimond," also a short War story, and many other stories, sketches and pleasant bits of verse and pictures. In this number is announced a series of ninety four prizes for contributions suitable for publication in the *Wide Awake*. The prizes foot up to $2000. $2.40 a year—D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

St. Nicholas.

Our young readers, who are fond of good and wholesome reading matter, ought to subscribe for *St. Nicholas*. The March number is full of interesting stories, general news, poems and pictures. $3.00 a year. Published by the *Century* Company, New York.

The Century.

The March Century contains several features of romantic interest. Uniqueness, perhaps, is Mr. Kennan's continuation of his revelations in regard to the Russian state prisons, the details of which are remarkable for interest and bear every evidence of authenticity. An interesting incident related by Mr. Kennan is the celebration in the House of detention at St. Petersbury of the Centennial Fourth of July. There are many other papers and illustrated articles of particular interest, written by able correspondents. Price, $4 per year. Address, The Century Company, New York.

The Pansy.

The Pansy for March has come. For once let us tell what is in it. Pansy's story on the Golden Texts for the month. Pansy's other story, Up Garret. Margaret Sidney's story The Old Brimmer Place. Mrs. Archibald's story of a disagreeable girl. A cat story. Several missionary stories. The Indian School at Carlisle. The Baby's Corner. Pictures, a dozen or two. A lot of letters to Pansy from boys and girls. And a Queer Story. One dollar a year, ten cts. a number. D. Lothrop Company, Boston, will send a sample copy of The Pansy (back number) if you send five cents and ask for it.

Dead Beat.

The Markdale *Standard* says:—"Brethren of the press will do well to collect strictly in advance from one Dr. Washington, "A Vapor Treatment" Nostrum, who is "doing" the country, and publishers too. We didn't adopt that mode, to our sorrow. We have not even realized a cent on account though we got judgment at Court for full claim." The *Standard* is not the only journal that has been "taken in" by this traveling "Beat." There is also an unsettled account at the REVIEW office; and a short time ago the Cumbellford *Herald* made the same charge. We would advise our readers to consult resident physicians for the treatment of their ailments; and in nine cases out of ten they will receive better satisfaction. We have reason to believe that the public are awakening to this fact, and that in a short time these traveling frauds will be forced to break stones for a living, as they will not have enough credit in the country to secure a crust of bread without paying for it, and this some of them are too dishonest to do.

Fred. Cooper, the Trenton painter, was discharged on Tuesday last.

The establishment of a canning factory is being discussed in Deseronto.

Mr. Warren, wife of Mr. H. Warren, of Marmora, died on Tuesday last.

The Norwood council has legislated against granting licenses for billard and pool tables.

The failure of Smith & Bryson has tended to reduce the number of farmers going to Trenton.

Rathbun's boats at Deseronto are being overhauled and prepared for the opening of navigation.

The extraordinary popularity of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the natural result of its use by all classes of people for over forty years. It has proven itself the very best specific for colds, coughs, and pulmonary complaints.

George Brown a young lad of Campbellford, had his arm broken last week by jumping from a sleigh.

The Ontario Government will furnish each Justice of the Peace with two volumes of the Revised Statues.

John Ross, James Nosworthy, and George Mitchell are the only survivors of the old Belleville Rifles which did duty at Gananoque.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, in the spring of the year, to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore healthy tone and vigor to the whole physicial mechanism. Remember that quality, not quantity, constitutes the value of medicine.

Hon. Mr. Mowat introduced a bill in the Ontario Legislature conferring manhood suffrage in the Province of Ontario. All property and income qualifications are abolished.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Travellers to and from distant climes would do well to bear in mind that these changes and the altered diet and surroundings of their lives entail manifold risks to health. Occasions are sure to arise in which they will need a remedy such as these renowned Pills and Ointment, and no traveller by land or sea should ever fail to have a supply at hand. Then he may truly be said to have a physician always at his call for the various emergencies of travel. Chills and fevers should be promptly treated, and the printed directions should be carefully studied at the commencement of any illness, for Holloway's remedies can be safely used in all climates.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MADOC LODGE No. 179 I.O.O.F

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WEISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.

☞ Private money to loan at lowest rates.

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.

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ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Soliciter, Notary Public, &c.
HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.
BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.
Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Soliciitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,

Ashley Block, Belleville.
A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

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Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

J. R. IRISH, L. D. S.

The only Licensed Dentist that visits MADOC, arrives at the WINDSOR HOUSE every Tuesday at one o'clock and stops until the next morning.

Can furnish better material and work and for a less fee than if remaining in the place the whole time. The vitalized air used for extracting teeth without pain, and the new local anaesthetics.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and repainted. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.

ROBT. SIMMONS, PROP.
Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 12-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,

(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.

JAMES McCAW, Manager.
Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,
MADOC - P.O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Emes, son, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys.

Residence at
454 C. F. AYLSWORTH.

A GREAT SECRET.

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER XXI.

Gerald Staunton and Blair stared at each other in silence for some moments after the startling announcement made by the latter. The young man spoke first.

"You have the clue to the robbery in your possession, you say?"

"Yes. Shaw gave it to me when we came out of the buffet at the Calais station. Mr. Beresford's housekeeper was with us; she can prove that he put a little screw of paper into my hand and said, 'Look here, old man, I've something important to trust you with.' Then she gave us a prim little bow and walked away, and poor Shaw showed me what was inside the paper and he rolled it up in my tobacco pouch, and fastened it with two pins into one of my waistcoat pockets, telling me that I should have to take it to Scotland Yard. Knowing he was going to Paris about this business, I asked why he didn't take it with him, and he said he should be watched, and perhaps suspected of carrying this clue; he intended to describe it to the head of the Police in Paris, and if necessary get the London police to send it over."

"And you never took it to Scotland Yard?"

"I did not dare."

"But why? why? You say Miss M'Leod could prove it was given to you by Mr. Shaw?"

"Yes," said Blair, letting his head fall wearily on his hands as he leaned over the table, "but this clue is no clue at all. It is merely another piece of stolen property, and it would not have helped me."

"But at least you should have tried—"

"Perhaps so. At your age one does try, and one is bold successfully. When you have dodged Fortune for sixty years you lose the knack of taking difficulty by the horns."

"What is this clue? Will you let me see it?" asked Gerald.

It was very hard for him to be patient with the broken-down old man's shifty, nerveless inaction. He put his hand gently and persuasively on Blair's arm, seeing a look of mistrust and irresolution come again over the worn, haggard face.

"Come, it can do no harm to let me see it. You know very well I'll help you if I can."

The old man shook his head; but he got up, and dragged out from under the bed a shabby black leather bag, out of which he took an old dark gray waistcoat, the same that he had worn on the unlucky journey. Pinned into one of the pockets, just as he had described, was the rolled-up tobacco-pouch, and inside that was a crumpled envelope, torn off a letter and screwed up to hold some small object. Although Blair had not even looked at this hidden possession since Mr. Shaw secreted it for him, he now showed great anxiety about it, and his fingers trembled as he felt the paper to make sure that it was safe; while the ghastly remembrance of a similar search he had made brought added furrows into his worn face. He was more fortunate this time; smoothing out the paper very carefully, he showed to Gerald's eager eyes a dark-red stone with a crest and motto engraved upon it, evidently the centre of a clumsy old-fashioned signet-ring.

The young fellow took it up to make out the crest while Blair's eyes watched him with unconquerable suspicion. The engraving represented two herons, the one standing with outstretched wings over the prostrate body of the other; the motto was: "Vaincqueur et roy." At the top was an earl's coronet.

"Surely this can be traced," said Gerald eagerly. "It's easy enough to find out whose crest this is."

"O yes, I know that," said Blair, without any hopefulness. "The crest is Lord Kingscliffe's. It must have been stolen from him."

"Well, then, the police may be able to help us. We must go and find out if there has been a robbery lately at his place, and if so, whether the thieves have been discovered. If they can tell us nothing, we must apply to Lord Kingscliffe himself."

"That won't do any good. He's the most selfish old scoundrel that ever lived, and he wouldn't give himself the trouble of saying two unnecessary words to save a man from the gallows."

"Well, you said just now that the young can be bold successfully. Will you trust this stone to me, and rely on my doing my best for you? I'll work like a slave to get this cleared up; I will indeed."

Blair glanced with dull eyes from the bright young face glowing with generous enthusiasm, with stubborn determination, to the dark-red stone on which his fate, so he began to think, depended. He hesitated.

"I daren't do anything with it myself," he murmured, more to himself than to Gerald. "It might get me into fresh trouble. The police would think I'd picked it up in some pawnshop, and told this story to put them off the scent. And, after all, it'll do no good, I'm sure of it. I'd sooner chuck it into the gutter, and be rid of the thing."

"Trust it to me. Whatever it may do, it sha'n't get you into fresh trouble, I swear."

He was gaining his end; little by little the old man's resistance gave way, and within half an hour of his coming Gerald had the stone safely in his own pocket-book, and left the house with the steadfast conviction that he was on the right track at last. The very suspicion which had caused Mr. Shaw to send the stone to England rather than carry it himself had proved to have a fatally strong foundation, and Gerald felt sure that the hopes he had built on this little clue must be equally well grounded.

He asked his way to the nearest police-station, and at once inquired whether it was known that any robbery had been committed lately from the person of Lord Kingscliffe, or any of his establishments. Nothing of the kind had been heard of, and on Gerald's producing the stone and stating whose was the crest, he was advised by the superintendent to whom he was talking to apply to Lord Kingscliffe himself, since he made no secret of the fact that the identification of the stone was matter of importance.

So Gerald, after another duty-call at the Charing Cross Hotel, only to find that Mr. Smith had not arrived yet, went back to his lodgings, and resisted the wish to see Peggy again until he had gone straight to his own room, and written a careful and humble letter to the formidably wicked Lord Kingscliffe, begging the favor of a few minutes' interview to put him in possession of some property which the writer believed to be his.

Then with a clear conscience Gerald ran down-stairs to Mrs. Walton's sitting-room, hoping that he had deserved some praise for his energy from the imperious Peggy. But disappointment was in store for him; the small dictatress was not alone. Sitting on the opposite side of the table were two inmates of the house to whom already Gerald had taken a part dislike. The one was a massive, black-eyed young lady, of almost aggressively healthy appearance and buoyant manner, who was employed at a large millinery and drapery establishment in Tottenham Court Road, and had there obtained a wide fame for her beauty and accomplishments. The other was a young man with a very low forehead and a mean, coarse face, whose hands were not particularly clean, and who made his conversational effects by talking in giggling whispers, to the delight of the person favored by his confidences and the envy of the rest. The young man was looking furious, the lady delighted, as Gerald came into the room. Peggy, sitting upright in the armchair by the fire, was staring across at them, tired, sad, and puzzled.

"She had you there!" the young lady was saying, exuberantly.

"I'm sure I didn't mean to 'have' any one," said Peggy, in a most forlorn and humble voice, before any of them caught sight of Gerald, advancing behind the screen near the door. "Mrs. Walton can tell you who I am and all about me. And it is very kind of you to offer to take me to the Academy; but I don't know much about pictures, and I don't dress well enough for anyone to take me out without being ashamed of my appearance."

"That's one for you!" said the young man to the lady by his side, who was dressed with seedy smartness, but not unbecomingly.

Gerald wondered how it was that the ill-bred pair had had the penetration to discover their superior in the tiny, tired creature, with her direct, simple speech, who sat drearily opposite to them in her plain, shabby frock, and blinked at them as if trying to keep back the tears. As he came round the screen, however, her composure gave way, and she sprang from her chair with an electric rush at him, checking herself suddenly at a burst of laughter from the other two.

"I'm so glad you've come back," she said quietly, though she was shaking with anger at the rudeness of the strangers.

The young man cleared his throat loudly, and got up with ostentatious alacrity. "I'm afraid we shall be in the way, Miss Simpson," he said, with elaborate sarcasm.

Miss Simpson laughed again, but was less inclined to take the matter seriously. However, she submitted to be half-dragged up from her chair and led ceremoniously out of the room.

"Has that cad been annoying you?" asked Gerald, hastily.

"N-no, not exactly; at least, I don't think he meant to be annoying; only he asked me to go out with him, to tease that horrid girl, I think, and of course I said no, and then he was offended. She was the worst; she asked me a lot of questions about who I was and where I came from. Aren't they odious people, Gerald?"

"Yes, I think they are rather; and I'm sorry they have taken a dislike to us, for that man is spiteful and may worry you. Last night he annoyed me in every mean little way he could think of, because that girl talked to me instead of to him."

"Don't let us talk about them. Did you see the man?"

"Yes, and I've learnt something very important. But you are not to hear anything about that now. You are tired out, and you must go to bed, and in the morning—"

She interrupted him, clinging tightly to his arm, and looking up at him with a feverish face.

"No, no, don't send me away! I hate to be alone now; if I were to go up-stairs I shouldn't sleep; I should lie shaking with all sorts of silly fears, fancying I heard the crackling of the branches in the wind as I did at 'Les Bouleaux,' and cries of voices and the howls of a wolf in the darkness. O you don't know how awful the nights have been since that evening when they came to say that Mr. Shaw had been murdered in the road. I thought if I came away I should forget it all; but to-night I shall hear them just the same, I know."

Gerald did his best to soothe her and to laugh away her nervous terrors; but the poor child was really ill, and when he made her lie down on the sofa she could not rest, but started at every sound, and began to talk so incoherently that when the landlady came in Gerald in alarm asked her to send for a doctor.

Before she went up-stairs, however, with Mrs. Walton on one side and Gerald on the other, she was unlucky enough to offend again her enemy Mr. Hicks, by failing to hear his "Good night, miss," as he passed her at the foot of the stairs.

"I'll serve them out, with their too-good-for-anybody airs," said the amiable gentleman to himself; and, being an acknowledged adept at the refined amusement of "practical joking," he gave the whole force of his intellect from that moment to the discovery of some trick which should surpass all his previous feats in the discomforts it brought upon his victims and the consequent glory it brought upon himself.

The doctor pronounced Peggy to be suffering from the effects of mental shock and over-excitement, and of course prescribed the entire rest it was impossible for her to take. And he advised her to stay in her room for a few days, being afraid of fever. But Peggy burst into tears, and protested she should die if she had to remain by herself so long, and they had to give way to her.

So next morning she trotted down-stairs after breakfast, wrapt up in an old white shawl of Mrs. Walton's, and looking like a ghost down on its luck. And she hovered about the sitting-room restlessly until Gerald returned from his first visit to Charing Cross Hotel. Then she sat quietly holding his hand, and listening to his account of the walk; and presently, having passed a wakeful night, she went to sleep with her head on his shoulder. He went a second and a third time that day, as he had made it a rule to do, to see if Mr. Smith had arrived; each time he found on his return that Peggy had worked herself into a fever of impatience to see him again. She was quite unconscious of the fact, quite innocent of the effect her contentment in his society had upon Gerald. After the horror of her weird stay at "Les Bouleaux," she instinctively, shattered in health and spirits as she was, took life as a convalescent does, drifting along in a haze, without clear thought, understanding little more than the immediate present: and in this state of body and mind the sight, the touch of the one person in the world who had shown her constant sympathy, constant kindness, was to her as sunshine to the feeble plant, and water to the parched earth.

So that Gerald alone felt all the awkwardness of the position. What would Mr. Beresford say when he found out, as find out he must, that his runaway clerk was living under the same roof with his runaway daughter? He suggested this view of the matter to Peggy on the third day after her arrival; but she only laughed and thought it very funny. Then he proposed, in a roundabout way, that he should find a lodging in some other house; but at this she began to cry, and sobbed out that she didn't wonder that he was growing tired of such dull society as hers. And when poor Gerald, getting very red and stammering frightfully, said that it was not proper for a young lady to live by herself in a lodging-house, and that she ought to try to find out her mother's friends, if she wouldn't go back to her father, Peggy told him that he was very silly, that she wasn't staying by herself since he was in the same house, and asked him why he hadn't had the sense to say he was her brother? Didn't he like her well enough to have her for a sister? And Gerald had to calm her by protestations of brotherly affection, which he made rather awkwardly, the subject was hastily dropped, and the talk turned again upon Mr. Smith's continued non-appearance, and the obstinate silence of Lord Kingscliffe.

But no spirit and no affectation could stave off for long the illness which had threatened Peggy on her arrival in England. On the sixth day after her coming she broke down, and was forced to keep in her own room. Then there was a great display of feeling among the other lodgers in the house—not of sympathy with the forlorn little stranger, but of excitement lest "it should be something catching." And in the midst of their selfish fears, as usual the good Samaritan turned up in the person of Mrs. Walton, the landlady, an over-dressed, untidy woman, whose worn, rather good-looking face made you curious, suspiciously curious, about her past life, and who nursed the fretful, lonely girl with the the tenderness of a specially-selected mother.

Gerald was inconsolable. He had been so much troubled as to the results of her runaway freak, so much concerned to keep down his feelings to brotherly warmth, that he had not realised how indispensable to his comfort and content the touch of the little fingers, the confiding gaze of the big elfin eyes, had become. He was forever upon the stairs, in the hope of meeting the landlady or the servant, either going to or coming from her. He had to set himself long distances to walk, that he might keep away from the house for a reasonable time. In his impatient misery he wrote to Lord Kingscliffe a third letter, and wrote it so hurriedly that involuntarily he allowed it to grow absolutely rude. To his great surprise he got an answer, in the form of a curt note from the Earl's secretary, commanding, rather than asking, him to be at Lord Kingscliffe's house in Piccadilly at one o'clock on the following day.

Gerald was so anxious to keep the appointment to the minute that he had to walk up and down the street for a quarter of an hour before the hour struck: his punctuality was rewarded, for no sooner had he rung the bell than the door flew open, and he was conducted at once into the Earl's presence. At first he thought he was alone in the rather heavily furnished room, to which tall screens, and dark plush chairs, and much woodwork, gave a gloomy look. Then a voice addressed him from out of a heap of clothes in a deep armchair, and he discovered that a white-haired gentleman, with a penetrating face, the outlines of which were still handsome, was gazing upon him very intently.

"Your name is—what? I don't remember," said a voice, which instantly brought into Gerald's mind the thought how very like one old man's voice is to another.

"Gerald Staunton, sir," said the young fellow, wondering whether that was the right way to address an Earl.

"And you say you have some property of mine in your possession?"

"I think so. I hope you will be kind enough to tell me if it is yours."

Gerald produced the red stone and gave it to the old gentleman, who turned it over in his hand, and then asked: "And what did this come out of?"

"A ring, I believe, sir."

"Ah! Well, yes, this came out of a ring which was once mine, if that is any satisfaction to you."

"And is it too much to ask how it left your possession, sir?"

"I'll tell you that, too. It was taken—stolen, if you like—from me by a member of my own family, thirteen years ago."

Gerald started. This time it occured to him how very much one old gentleman resembled another, not only in voice, but in manner.

"I suppose," continued Lord Kingscliffe, looking at the young man shrewdly, "I am not far wrong in supposing that the person in whose possession this stone was found is 'wanted,' as the police say, for some action or other that wouldn't raise the family prestige?"

"Robbery," said Gerald simply, "and conjectured complicity in a murder."

"Good, very good. Well, my good boy, I would hazard a fair sum that the person who took the ring from me is the person you want. But your won't catch him. You are an agent of the police, I suppose?"

"No, sir. May I keep this stone?"

"Certainly. It will do nobody any harm. Good morning."

Gerald went out in a whirl of excited thoughts. He seemed to have done no good, and yet he had heard something suggestive and interesting. And through it all he had a strong sense of amusement at the eccentric manner of the old Earl.

"What a queer, snappish, clever old fellow he seems to be! And how he reminds me of Mr. Beresford!"

(TO BE CONTINUED).

WOMAN'S WORLD.

DRESSMAKING AS A FINE ART.

(Oscar Wilde in the Woman's World)

I am sorry to see that Mrs. Fawcett deprecates the engagement of ladies of education as dressmakers and milliners, and speaks of it as being detrimental to those who have fewer educational advantages. I myself would like to see dressmaking regarded not merely as a learned profession, but as a fine art. To construct a costume that will be at once rational and beautiful requires an accurate knowledge of the principles of proportion, a thorough sense of color, and a quick appreciation of the proper use of materials, and the proper qualities of pattern and design. The health of a nation depends very largely on its mode of dress; the artistic feeling of a nation should find expression in its costume quite as much as in its architecture; and just as the upholstering tradesman has had to give place to the decorative artist, so the ordinary milliner, with her lack of taste and her lack of knowledge, her foolish fashions, and her lack of inventions, will have to make way for the scientific and artistic dress-designer. Indeed, so far from it being wise to discourage women of education from taking up the profession of dressmakers, it is exactly women of education that are needed, and I am glad to see in the new technical college for women at Bedford, millinery and dressmaking are to be taught as part of the ordinary curriculum. There has also been a society of lady dressmakers started in London for the purpose of teaching educated girls and women, and the Scientific Dress Associations is, I hear, doing very good work in the same direction.

WHERE A GIRL MAKES A MISTAKE.

Lady Bellairs in *Blackwood's Magazine*: There are girls who, instead of making themselves useful and calmly resting in their maiden dignity, think only of getting married, and use questionable means to achieve their purpose. Forgetting the proverb, "The more haste the less speed," this sort of girl not infrequently assumes a "fast" style of talk, manner and dress in order to make herself attractive to the opposite sex. In doing so she makes a great mistake. Fish may nibble at her bait, but they will not allow themselves to be caught. A loud girl may attract attention and have half an hour of popularity, but she is a type of the short-sightedness of some of her sex. Men of the baser sort may amuse themselves with her, but no man worth having would think of marrying her. There is a liberty that makes us free, and a liberty that makes us slaves, and the girls who take liberties with modesty of speech and manner, and who cross over the boundary into masculine territory, are not more free but more enslaved than before. And the approbation of men, which is the end in view, is lost by the means taken to gain it. Whatever men may be themselves they like gentleness, modesty, and purity in act and thought in women. They want their wives to be better than themselves. They think that women should be the conservators of all that is restrained, chivalrous and gentle.

NOTES.

A woman in Hampton County, S.C., is described by the local paper as the model woman of the State. She is 43 years of age and a member of the Baptist Church. For 30 years she has followed the plough and engaged in the usual round of farm labor. Last year she made nine bales of cotton, besides provisions, with one plough. She has dug one well, built five chimneys and frequently split 100 rails a day. She has a good home of her own, enjoys excellent health and is sending her children to school regularly.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the women of that State have not the right of franchise other than its exercise in school elections. The town of Racine is by this decision deprived of its lady mayor, who was not installed pending the judgment of the court. The principal results are that Wisconsin women are disappointed, and the husband of the Racine mayor has stopped sewing on buttons and gone back to business.

The Groundhog Theory.

"People may ridicule the groundhog theory as much as they like," remarked an old fellow yesterday in talking of the matter. "I tell the same, there's truth in it, as anyone may see if he will only take the trouble to look back. Tradition has it that if the groundhog sees his shadow on February 2, Candlemas day, he returns to his hole, knowing that there will be six weeks more of winter weather. Within my recollection I have never known this sign to fail. Look at the present instance! Less than two weeks ago the groundhog foretold a prolonged winter. Aren't we having it? Well, I should say so. Since Candlemas day we've had rain, snow, hail, ice and fog. It seems impossible, I know, that any earthly creature should be endowed with the power to foretell the weather so far ahead, nevertheless, it does appear that the groundhog has that wonderful gift. I have great faith in his hogship's signs."—[Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Number of Jews in the World

Concerning the figures of the entire Jewish population on the globe, there is a difference of opinion among the statisticians; but the *Hebrew Annual* declares that France contains 600,000; Germany, 562,000, of whom 39,000 inhabit Alsace and Lorraine; Austria-Hungary, 1,644 000, of whom 688,000 are in Galicia and 638,000 in Hungary; Italy, 40,000; Netherlands, 82,000; Roumania, 265 000; Russia, 2,552,000 (Russian Poland, 768,000); Turkey, 105,000; Belgium, 3,000; Bulgaria, 10,000; Switzerland, 7,000; Denmark, 4,000; Spain, 1,900; Gibraltar, 1,500; Greece; 3,000; Servia, 3,500; Sweden, 3,000.

In Asia there are 300,000 of the race. Turkey in Asia has 195,000 of whom 25,000 are in Palestine, 47,000 are in Russian Asia, 18,000 in Persia, 14,000 in Central Asia, 19,000 in India, and 1,000 in China. In Africa, 8,000 Jews live in Egypt, 55,000 in Tunisia, 35,000 in Algeria, 60,000 in Morocco, 6,000 in Tripolis, and 200 000 in Abyssinia.

America counts 230,000 among her citizens, and 20,000 more are distributed in other sections of this continent; while only 12,000 are scattered through Oceanica. In short, the entire total of the Hebrew race on the surface of the globe is estimated at 6,300,000.

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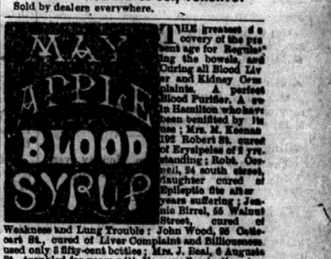

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THE FISHERIES TREATY.

A Summary of its Provisions.

Article 1—The high contracting parties agree to appoint a mixed Commission to delimit in the manner provided in this treaty the British waters, bays, creeks and harbors of the coasts of Canada and of Newfoundland, as to which the United States, by Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain, renounced forever any liberty to take, dry or cure fish.

Article 2—The Commission shall consist of two commissioners, to be named by her Britannic Majesty, and of two commissioners to be named by the President of the United States, without delay after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. The Commission shall meet and complete the delimitation as soon as possible thereafter.

Article 3—The delimitation referred to in Article 1 of this treaty shall be marked upon British Admiralty charts by a series of lines regularly numbered and duly described. The delimitation shall be made in the following manner and shall be accepted by both the high contracting parties as applicable for all purposes under Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, between the United States and Great Britain. The three marine miles mentioned in Article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818, shall be measured seaward from low water mark, but at every bay, creek or harbor, not otherwise specially provided for in this treaty, such three marine miles shall be seaward from a straight line drawn across the bay, creek or harbour in the part nearest the entrance at the first point, where the widest measurement does not exceed ten marine miles.

Article 4—Mentions certain bays on the coast of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland from which measurement shall be made.

Article 5—Nothing in this treaty shall be construed to include within the common waters any such interior portions of any bays, creeks or harbors as cannot be reached from the sea without passing within the three marine miles mentioned in article 1 of the Convention of October 20, 1818.

Article 6—The commissioners shall from time to time report to each of the high contracting parties such lines as they may have agreed upon, numbered, described and marked as herein provided with quadruplicate charts thereof, which lines so reported shall forthwith from time to time be simultaneously proclaimed by the high contracting parties and be binding after two months from such proclamation.

Article 7—Any disagreement of the commissioners shall forthwith be referred to an umpire selected by the Secretary of State of the United States and her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Washington, and his decision shall be final.

Article 8—Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioners and officers. All other expenses jointly incurred in connection with the performance of the work, including compensation to the umpire, shall be paid by the high contracting parties in equal moieties.

Article 9—Nothing in this treaty shall interrupt or affect the free navigation of the Straits of Canso by fishing vessels of the United States.

Article 10—United States fishing vessels entering the bays or harbors referred to in Article 1 of this treaty shall conform to the harbor regulations common to them or to the fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland. They need not report, enter, or clear when putting into such bays or harbors for shelter or repairing damages, nor when putting into the same, outside the limits of established ports of entry, for the purpose of purchasing wood or of obtaining water; except that any such vessel remaining more than twenty-four hours, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, within any such port or communicating with the shore therein may be required to report, enter or clear, and no vessel shall be excused therefrom giving due information to boarding officers. They shall not be liable in any such bays or harbors for compulsory pilotage nor when there for the purpose of shelter, of repairing damages, of purchasing wood or of obtaining water shall they be liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues or other similar dues, but this enumeration shall not permit other charges inconsistent with the enjoyment of the liberties reserved or secured by the Convention of October 20, 1818.

Article 11—United States fishing vessels entering the ports, bays and harbors of the eastern and north-eastern coasts of Canada, or of the coasts of Newfoundland, under stress of weather or other casualty, may unload, reload, tranship or sell, subject to the Customs laws and regulations, all fish on board when such unloading, transhipment or sale is made necessary as incidental to the repairs, and may replenish outfits, provisions and supplies damaged or lost by disaster; and in case of death or sickness shall be allowed all needful facilities, including the shipping of crews. Licenses to purchase in established ports of entry of the aforesaid coasts of Canada, or of Newfoundland, for the homeward voyage, such provisions and supplies as are ordinarily sold to trading vessels shall be granted to United States fishing vessels in such ports promptly upon application and without charge, and such vessels having obtained licenses in the manner aforesaid shall also be accorded upon all occasions such facilities for the purchase of casual or needful provisions or supplies as are ordinarily granted to the trading vessels. But such provisions or supplies shall not be obtained by barter nor purchased for re-sale or traffic.

Article 12—Fishing vessels of Canada and Newfoundland shall have on the Atlantic coast of the United States all the privileges reserved and secured by this treaty to United States fishing vessels in the aforesaid waters of Canada and Newfoundland.

Article 13—The secretary of the Treasury of the United States shall make regulations providing for the conspicuous exhibition by every United States fishing vessel of its official number on each bow, and any such vessel required by law to have an official number and failing to comply with such regulations shall not be entitled to the licenses provided for in this treaty. Such regulations shall be communicated to her Majesty's Government previously to their taking effect.

Article 14—The penalties for unlawfully fishing in the waters, bays, creeks and harbors referred to in Article 1 of this treaty may extend to forfeiture of the boat or vessel and appurtenances, and also of the supplies and cargo aboard when the offence was committed. And for preparing in such waters to unlawfully fish therein penalties shall be fixed by the court, not to exceed those for unlawfully fishing, and for any other violation of the laws of Great Britain, Canada or Newfoundland relating to the right of fishery in such waters, bays, creeks or harbors. The penalties shall be fixed by the court, not exceeding in all $5 for every ton of the boat or vessel concerned. The boat or vessel may be holden for such penalties and forfeitures. The proceedings shall be summary and as inexpensive as practicable. The trial, except on appeal, shall be at the place of detention, unless the judge shall, on request of the defence, order it to be held at some other place adjudged by him to be more convenient. Security for costs shall be required of the defence except when bail is offered. Reasonable bail shall be accepted. There shall be proper appeals available to the defence only, and the evidence at the time may be used on appeal. Judgments of forfeiture shall be reviewed by the Governor-General of Canada in Council or the Governer-in-Council of Newfoundland before the same shall be executed.

Article 15.—Whenever the United States shall remove the duty from fish oil, whale oil, seal oil, and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil) being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of Canada and Newfoundland, including Labrador, as well as from the usual and necessary casks, barrels, kegs, cans and other usual and necessary coverings containing the products above mentioned, the like products being the produce of fisheries carried on by the fishermen of the United States, as well as the usual and necessary coverings of the same, as above described, shall be admitted free of duty into the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. And upon such removal of duties, and while the aforesaid articles are allowed to be brought into the United States by British subjects without duty being reimposed thereon, the privilege of entering the ports, bays and harbors of the aforesaid coasts of Canada and Newfoundland shall be accorded to United States fishing vessels by annual licenses, free of charge, for the following purposes, namely:

1. The purchase of provisions, bait, ice, seines, lines and all other supplies and outfits.

2. The transhipment of catch for transport by any means of conveyance.

3. Shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait may be so obtained. The like privileges shall be continued and given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the Atlantic coasts of the United States.

Article 16.—This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by Her Britannic Majesty, having received the assent of the Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Newfoundland, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

Done in duplicate at Washington this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighth hundred and eighty-eight.

J. F. BAYARD, [Seal]
WILLIAM L. PUTNAM, [Seal]
J. CHAMBERLAIN, [Seal]
L. SACKVILLE WEST, [Seal]
CHARLES TUPPER. [Seal]

HERE AND THERE.

John Tintoretto is an Italian lemon pedler of Cincinnati, who has the proud record of having eaten twelve dried apple pies at one sitting.

The telephone is expected to work between Paris and Marseilles on the 1st of July. The wire will be of bronze, and will be underground as far as Nogent-sur-Marne, where it will join the railway telegraph line. The distance is 500 miles.

A non-speaking telephone is exhibited at Pittsburg. A sensitive plate presses against the larynx and glands of the neck, and, as the jaws are moved in conversation, the motion sends the words along the wire as distinctly as the telephone now in use.

Harry Flaxman a very skillful and rapid potter of Providence, recently attempted to make an entire tea set of forty-four pieces in seven and a half minutes. Many spectators watched him. First he turned out twelve cups and saucers; then a dozen plates; then four large plates; and then a teapot, sugar bowl, cream jug, and water bowl. The last piece left his hands in just eight minutes from the start. The set was of excellent shape and each piece was nearly perfect.

I was in a Cambridge (Mass.) horse car last winter when there entered a lady of perhaps 30, handsomely dressed, and carrying a well-coddled pug. Both sides of the car were filled and not a man made a move. Presently the lady said in a haughty tone: "Is there no gentleman on this line who will give the wife of the mayor of Cambridge a seat?" There were some smiles, but on proffered seats. "Stop this car!" cried the woman in tragic tones. The conductor obeyed and the wife of the mayor stalked out.

Aerial Navigation.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 25.—Dr. Arthur de Bausset, of Chicago, president of the Transcontinental Aerial Navigation Company, is in the city placing a contract for steel to be used in the mammoth air ships which he proposes to build. Each of these ships will be 654 feet long and 144 feet in diameter. They will be cone-shaped and made of steel. The vessels will cost $150,000, and it is the intention of the inventor to build several of them. De Bausset says aerial navigation is no longer an experiment but a fact, and that during the present year he will start on a voyage to the North pole. He can develop a speed of 120 miles per hour.

A novel feature was introduced at President Carnot's last ball. It is called a new "figure," though it is rather a species of game—a contest of agility, in fact, between the male dancers, who alone take part in it, the prize being a waltz with the lady who gives the signal for it. This she does by launching a toy balloon in the air, and the salutatory competition which it provokes among the young men in their frantic efforts to reach the miniature aerostat and secure the prize is said to be extremely diverting.

FARM.

NOTES.

Allow no cruelty to domestic animals.

If you want plenty of eggs take good care of the "biddies."

It pays to encourage farmers' clubs, institutes, granges, etc.

Let laying hens have a supply of gravel, etc., to make egg-shells.

Useful books and periodicals for these long evenings and leisure days.

Kalamazoo, Mich., has 2,000 acres devoted to the cultivation of celery, with a stated average profit of $400 an acre.

The Hubbard is one of the best winter squashes, for both table and stock, if kept in a place where the temperature is even.

Returns from eight canning firms in Maine show that in 1887 they put up, of corn, fruits and vegetables, 13,424,000.

A Connecticut dairyman tried warming the water for his cows to drink in winter, and the increase of butter in ten days paid the expense of piping the trough.

No horse should be allowed to take a large draught of water for an hour after eating, in fact he will not do so if he be allowed to drink what he wants before eating.

A farmer in Jackson county, Michigan, has a spring of warm water on his farm which in winter keeps the snow melted for yards around. This spring serves as a winter rendezvous for frogs.

The largest horse in the United States is owned by Mark Thoele, of Mattoon, Ill. He is only three years old, measures nineteen hands high, has gained 250 pounds in the last five weeks, and is still growing.

The improved mutton breeds of sheep cannot be kept in the manner usual with common sheep. They demand good pasture, liberal feeding and attention, but they pay well for the care bestowed. There is a great demand for superior mutton.

When vegetables are stored in cellars they must be kept from fermenting, as they surely will ferment when piled in large bulk. This may be accomplished by piling on shelves so as to allow some circulation of air among them, or by packing in barrels.

The problem of farming consists in making the soil fertile. Manure is the farmer's savings bank, and if more of them would have large heaps of it every spring to spread upon their lands instead of money at interest, they would prosper better in the end.

Small losses are not always observable. A loss of one quart of milk per day, at five cents per quart, 200 days, amounts to ten dollars or more than the interest on the value of the cow. It should be the object of the dairyman to gain an additional quart, and to keep up the flow at all seasons.

Geese do not receive as much attention as they should on farms especially adapted to the rearing of water fowl. Besides yielding a regular income in the way of feathers, they are one of the most profitable fowls for the market. Much easier reared than turkeys, they sell as readily in most seasons at as good profits.

From trials made at the Rural Grounds with poultry houses in which the windows are in the south in some and in the east and west in others, we greatly prefer the latter. They get the morning and afternoon sun, while the others get only the midday sun. The temperature during the entire day is more equal. With windows in the south, the houses are warmer during mid-day and colder in the morning and evening during cold weather, while in the summer, during mid-day they are as hot as an oven.

A patent has been granted to a resident of Madison, Indiana, for the manufacture of maple sugar by mixing an extract of hickory with ordinary sirup, such as cane-sugar or sorghum sirup. The inventor says that he has discovered that the hickory tree will yield the precise flavor of maple sugar; and therefore he has sought the indorsement of the Government for perpetrating a fraud on the public. The avowed object of the patent is to impose on the people a bogus article for a genuine one, not for the benefit of the public, but for that of the inventor and middleman, whether manufacturers or dealers.

Last year Charles Fogle, a farmer living near Westminister, Md., bought 25 bushels of wheat from a speculative company at $10 a bushel, giving his note for $250. In return they promised to sell for him, when the crop was gathered, 50 bushels at the same price. A bond was given to this effect; but, *of course*, the "company" failed to come to time. The other day two men representing another speculative concern of the same kind, offered to take the bond off his hands for his note for $150. Thinking that by doing this he was canceling the $250 note, he gladly consented. A few days ago, however, he learned that both notes were out against him, and this fact so annoyed on his mind that he blew his brains out.

A poor horse eats as much as a good one; scrub cattle as much as grades or thoroughbreds; mongrel poultry as much as grades or pure breeds. Then why keep inferior stock? If this be sound reasoning in regard to animals, why may not the same reasoning be applied to trees and shrubs? The rare and beautiful forms of evergreen and deciduous trees take up no more space and cost no more to grow than the inferior kinds everywhere seen and nowhere prized. In the one case we have variety which is ever pleasing to the eye, and which always stimulates thought and inquiry. In the other case we have a thriceto tale, which no one cares to listen to.

The Russian War Party.

The Russian journals may protest too much when they say that war is not desired by the Czar and his advisers. There is always a war party in St. Petersburg. There are ambitious officers and restless daredevils who cannot endure the dull, plodding routine of barrack life. They crave opportunities for distinguishing themselves in the field and winning rapid promotion. There are more officers in the Russian service who love the excitement of war for its own sake than there are in any other European army. These mad cap soldiers always exert great influence in St. Petersburg, and the innermost circle of the Czar's advisers frequently feel the pressure of this aggressive class.

Seven persons were buried by the avalanche that blocked one end of the St. Gothard tunnel.

All the Italian arsenals are working night and day, and there is great activity throughout the entire naval department.

SCIENTIFIC.

In spite of the prejudice against it, cremation appears to be making its way into popular favor. In a recent review of the progress of the reform in the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent English surgeon, who began to advocate cremation fifteen years ago, states that it has been more generally adopted in Italy than elsewhere, but that it has been introduced in Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Holland, Sweden, Norway and the United States, and a crematory has been built at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise, Paris. There is reason to believe that sanitary considerations alone will in time lead to the general adoption of this mode of disposing of the dead.

Still they come. In these days inventions crowd one another's heels so fast that one has scarcely time to call "behold me" when another is clamoring for attention. The telegraphic typewriter is a combination of ordinary typewriter and telegraph instrument, by means of which an operator by pressing the keys of a typewriter at one end of a telegraph wire may produce a typewriter copy at the other. The transmitting machine also makes a copy of the message. Those who have control of this invention hope to supersede with it in mercantile confidence the use of the telephone. Its message is said to be absolutely secret, as the operator can cut off from the circuit all the instruments except the one he wants. Next.

"Experimenters have observed that grass sod may give off as much as from two to five pounds of water for each and every square foot of surface every 24 hours."——"The further north grain is grown, so much the shorter is the term of its vegetation. Barley ripens 20 days earlier in Aiten, in 70 degrees of north latitude, where on the average of years the mean summer temperature is only 54 degrees, than it does in Christiana, in latitude 59 degrees, where the mean summer temperature is 60 degrees; and yet the plants are as well developed in the one place as in the other."——"Curiously enough, this power of ripening speedily becomes hereditary in the course of some generations, so that plants springing from seeds that have been brought from the far North to more Southern localities, grow as fast as first, or about as fast, as they would have grown at home."

I advise those who have warm comfortable sleeping rooms to refrain from making winter visits unless sure of similar accommodations; and I also advise those who have no way of heating the "spare room" to refrain from inviting company during the winter season. There can be no more chilling hospitality (?) than putting a guest into a cold room to sleep. An idea used to prevail (I am thankful that it was before my day) that a warm sleeping room was productive of ill-health. I prefer artificial heat, with ventilation, to the cold, close rooms that used to be considered wholesome. Years ago a friend of mine contracted a sickness from which she has not yet recovered, by sleeping in a spare room in a farm house on a bitter winter night. Accustomed to a warm room at home, the idea of occupying a cold room did not occur to her, or she would not have accepted the cordial invitation to spend a few days at her friend's house.

The importance of sufficient daily exercise to the health of intellectual men cannot be exaggerated. The same may be said also of adequate and regular repose, as few causes are more potent, in shattering the nervous energies, weakening the constitution, and hastening on the infirmities of old age, than deficient and irregular sleep. For those devoted to intellectual employment frequent relaxation and amusing recreation are imperative. The natural tendency of the student is to avoid society and its innocent frivolities. Such a course is deplorable, as it tends to pervert nature and make one gloomy, irritable and misanthropic. Few can profitably devote to study more than seven hours a day, and the intellectual efforts should cease when the brain grows weary, as its capabilities diminish, and productions, in consequence, are labored and feeble. It has been truly said that "there is scarcely any book which does not savor of painful composition in some part of it, because the author has written when he should have rested."

The axe and block for human execution passed away with the introduction of the gallows, and now the gallows bids fair to give place to the electrical chair. A commission appointed by the New York legislature to enquire into the best means of inflicting capital punishment, has reported in favor of death by electricity. All that would be needed, the report says, is a chair with a metallic head-rest and foot-rest, and some means of connection either with electric light wires or with some independent generator of electrical energy. It is thought that the suggestion will be acted upon. If so the plan will undoubtedly be adopted elsewhere and then the wretch who in his blind passion has no consideration for his victim, will simply take his seat as in a barber's chair, the electrical shock will be applied, and painlessly, except for the preceding agony of momentary suspense and anxiety, his spirit will take its flight to that bourne whence none return. The only question to be considered is, will death under such circumstances lose its terrors and fail to convey its awful waring. We think not, but rather that in the suddenness and silence of such a taking off that there will be a solemn and inexplicable impressiveness that the cumbersome nature and parade of death by the gallows prevents.

The London School Board has concluded that in the administration of corporal punishment teachers should not strike their pupils about the head or face. This is a wise decision. Very serious results flow from the old-fashioned "boxing of the ears." One professional man declares that fully fifty per cent. of the cases of deafness come from that form of castigation. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that Montreal employers of juvenile talent are too careful of the little ones to strike them on the head.

A London sensation is a new reredos for St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a life-size representation of the crucifixion, and introduces the figures not only of St. John, but also of the Virgin. A very few years ago its erection in the cathedral would have produced a riot. The new addition is admitted to be a work of very high art. The figures are in white marble.

The Imperial Government proposes to grant a loan to the local authorities to tide the crofters over the present period of distress.

PLANTS IN THE CELLAR.

WILLIAM FALCONER.

Keep passion flower, antigonon, cobea and other vines a little moist at the root, but, by keeping them cool, as inactive as possible. Pinch back any growths they make now. Mr. E. M. Allan, who grew some of the finest chrysanthemums ever shown at the exhibitions of the New York Horticultural Society, had no greenhouse, but wintered his plants on his cellar floor, kept them slightly moist, but as cool as he did his potatoes all winter long, and brought them out and divided and replanted them outside in April and May.

Roses, either in pots or heeled in, kept very well in the cellar over winter. Don't let the roots get dry. The tops, even of tea-scented roses, don't mind a sharp frost, but there is nothing gained by freezing the roots. Keep these bushes in a part of the cellar that is pretty cool, but should they be in pots and show a determination to start into growth, fetch them upstairs first to a shady window in a moderately cool room and after a few days bring them into a sunny window and a warm room, and encourage them to bloom. At Mr. Wilson's greenhouses at Astoria, the other day, I saw thousands upon thousands of cuttings of hardy roses that were recently stuck into the sand on the propagating benches. These cuttings are secured in the fall, bundled and wintered in a cool cellar as we treat apple scions, and when they show a disposition to callus they are brought into the greenhouse and stuck into the sand on the benches, about half an inch apart. But we don't want a greenhouse at all for this; just let them alone in the cell artill the end of March, when we can fill up a four-inch-deep box of sandy soil and into this stick the cuttings, and bring them into a sunless window in the house, and let them start into growth as slowly as they please.

English ivy, camellias, myrtles, pittosporums, Japanese privet, English holly, sweet bay, Spanish laurel, laurestinus, tender rhododendrons, araucarias, and all other evergreens of that type, which can be wintered very well in cool, airy, tight cellars, should never be allowed to get dry at the root; indeed they like plenty of moisture. It is the same with out-door evergreens. Evergreens always are more winter-hurt when the ground is dry in winter than when it is well wetted, and the same is the case with fine, fibrous-rooted plants like azaleas, Fuchsias, crape myrtles, pomegranates, lemon-scented verbenas and lantanas may be kept pretty dry; but not dust-dry by any means. Erythrinas and daturas, however, are often kept dust-dry over winter and with seeming impunity. But, except in the case of bulbs, tubers and corms, and the like I should disadvise any one keeping plants dust-dry over winter.

There is nothing gained by allowing dahlias to sprout into growth before April; therefore keep them inactive and nip back any growths that may appear before that time. Cut out all decaying parts of the tubers and rub the wounds over with powdered charcoal or dry dust.

Examine your canna roots. If there is a tendency to wet or to dry rot among them, spread them out on some moist sand or earth on the floor, and let them root a little. Some of our finer sorts, as Ehemannii, Newtoni and flaccida, are poor keepers when dried off in the ordinary way, but they keep very well indeed if kept growing a little all winter long.

Caladium esculentum and tube-roses like a warm shelf in the cellar. Now is a good time to "fix" your tuberoses; separate the little from the medium-sized, and these again from the large flowering bulbs and have all in readiness for planting time next May. Keep gladioluses in moderately cool quarters. If warm, they start to grow before planting out time and thus become considerably weakened. Pot a few of the ripest and most advanced for flowering in spring. Brenchleyensis is one of the cheapest, brightest, and best, and the easiest of all to get in good condition. Count on about 3½ to four months from planting till blooming time.

Take care that mice or rats don't get to your tigridia bulbs, for they are very fond of them. As tigridia flowers last only one day they are of little use as pot plants, but very beautiful out-of-doors in summer. If you have any lily bulbs stored in your cellar, don't let them get dry and shriveled. Plant them either in pots or flats filled with sandy soil, and in order to prevent their growing keep them in a cool part of the cellar, but away from frost. The main object is to keep the bulbs plump and fresh.

Cactuses, especially opuntias, want looking to. Cut out clean every bit of decayed matter you find about them. Then have some sharp white sand that has been washed clean from all loamy matter, and on a hot stove or red-hot shovel burn the sand. When it cools rub it over the cactus wounds. If cushion cactuses are rusting or rotting bring them up out of the cellar at once, and put them in a dry, warm window. Rust or rot leaves a permanent disfigurement, and is generally caused by cold or wet.

Scarlet geraniums that have been wintered in the cellar will now begin to "break." Cut them back to sound wood and healthy eyes and promote them to warm, light quarters. If you are short of stock, bring them upstairs to a warm window and give a little water, and they will soon push forth new growths from which you can secure good cuttings in March. And if you don't want the cuttings you may retain the growths and enjoy the flowers.

Keep your cellar sweet and clean. Don't splash water around on the floors and walls as you would in a greenhouse unless the cellar is overheated by a furnace. A moist cellar rots the plants. While a slight frost won't hurt many of the plants we usually winter in our cellars, it will not do any of them any good, hence keep it out altogether. Ventilate by opening the hatchways and windows in warm, mild weather, and by partly opening a window when the sun is shining on it even in slightly frosty weather. But at all times avoid draughts. Look out for mice and rats.

Owing to the less favourable symptoms of the Crown Prince, Dr. Mackenzie has delayed his departure from San Remo. The Queen is very anxious about the Crown Princess, whose nervous system, owing to the continued strain of the last few months, is getting seriously out of order.

Tennyson feels keenly the stings of adverse criticism. He once said:—"I am like a traveller in a lonely desert, when suddenly there appears on the horizon a figure which shoots an arrow that reaches me, enters the flesh and rankles there; and although the wound is small, 'tis a smart I cannot forget."

North Hastings Review

MADOC. MARCH 8, 1888.

Subscribers to the REVIEW *who fail in getting their papers, will confer a favor on the proprietor by communicating the same to this office.*

SETTLING-UP DAY.

Monday last was one of the settling-up days throughout Canada. The 4th of March is, however, looked upon as the most dreaded day in the year in business circles. The day is now over and business men are rejoicing. On the whole, there is cause for congratulation among bank managers, the most sanguine of whom looked for the day with some anxiety. But before noon it was seen that the crisis was past and merchants and bankers were happy. Encouraging reports came from all the banks as to the satisfactory condition of things. Mr. Strathy, manager of the Tradors' Bank, Toronto, is reported as follows:—

That so far as his experience went paper had been promptly met, for the Traders' would not have an unpaid note. The 4th of March was a financial barometer which annually affords the public an opportunity to learn the feeling of the people and the condition of the country, and on the present occasion the reading was very satisfactory. The indications were that money would rule easier at an early date and that a sense of confidence and security would be more general than had recently been the case. The public had taken a more despondent view than circumstances had warranted, and the rumors of disaster, of which the air had been so full, without anything to justify an uneasy feeling, had practically disappeared.

—THERE are two divisions to every enterprise, great or small—the planning or the preparation, and the active carrying out of the plans adopted. Fear, or rather caution, belongs to the first: hope, energy and courage to the second. If either is allowed to entrench upon or absorb the other, defeat to that extent will ensue. All probable difficulties, obstacles, or untoward contingencies should be looked squarely in the face and fully provided for. But when the time for action arrives, courage and resolution should take their place. Then it is that, if a prudent circumspection has guarded against dangers, a manly and hopeful spirit may defy them.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Ottawa, March 6.—The features of the House for the past week have been a row over the dismissed translators, Sir Richard Cartwright's Unrestricted Reciprocity resolution, and the Estimates which were for the first time in the history of the House presented before the Budget Speech was made. The first named affair arose from the facts that follow. Messrs. Porier and the two Tremblays are the French translators for the Commons debates. During the recess they wrote and spoke against the Ministry, especially the French Ministers. They held that out of session they had liberty to do this. Mr. Chapleau thought otherwise and wrote to Mr. Speaker demanding their dismissal and the Speaker complied. In the House Mr. Laurier held that the Speaker had exceeded his authority as the report of the Debates committee recommending the appointments had been adopted and became the action of the House, therefore only a resolution of the House could dismiss them. Voluminous papers, including a pamphlet, were laid on the table and when they are printed the question will be fought out.

THE NEW LIBERAL POLICY.

By far the most important political event since the resignation of Mr. Blake, is the decision of the Liberal party to adopt Unrestricted Reciprocity as a policy. The conclusion was reached at the liberal caucus and next day Sir Richard Cartwright put a notice of motion on the paper. Boiled down it states that Unrestricted Reciprocity with the United States is highly desirable. Unrestricted reciprocity means that Canada will place on the free list of her tariff all the products, natural and artificial, of the United States provided that country does the same. Many wonder what is the difference between Unrestricted Reciprocity and Commercial Union. Well the later would mean the adoption of one tariff for the United States and Canada against the outside world, while under Sir Richard Cartwright's proposal Canada will maintain her own tariff and the States their own against all outside countries. The debate on this resolution will last at least a week. It will be the biggest oratorical display of the session.

THE ESTIMATES.

The total estimated expenditure is $44,186,316 of which $23,353,000 is control'ed expenditure. The largest item is $11,879,000 interest on the public debt, an increase of $203,302. It costs over $185,000 to manage the debt annually. In the ordinary departments Civil Government costs $1,304,524, increase $32,262; Justice $686,070, increase $14,100; Legislation $709,080, decrease $1,500; Arts and Agricultural $147,950, decrease $101,833; Immigration $116,389, decrease $113,136; Militia $1,386,500, increase $32,583; Railways and Canals (income) $273,850, increase $78,536; Public Works $1,755,350, decrease $735,140; Fisheries $375,500,000, decrease $25,500; Indians $1,005,702, increase $6,903; North-west Police, to keep the Indians in order, $748,000; Customs $354,430, increase $16,765; Railways and Canals $3,729,516, increase $291,255; Post Office $2,967,820, increase $80,000; Railways and Canals (capital) $5,349,000, increase $1,162,000.

SOME THINGS WE PAY FOR.

There are some interesting items among all Government expenditures. The Speaker gets $4,000. Sessional clerks draw $7,500. It takes $12,000 to pay for the stationery used annualy by Parliament yet an annual vote of $10,000 supplies all the Departments for the year and the Departments are not niggardly. There is another charge against Contingencies for Stationer's office of $30,160. It is curious to note that the hard worked civil servants used 11,340 boxes of pens and 3,587 pocket knives last year. Another item states that last year $128,000 worth of stationery was purchased and put in stock.

SEVENTY FOUR MILLION LETTERS.

During the year there passed through the mails 74,600,000 letters and 16,000,000 post cards. There were 356,000 registered letters out of which 166 miscarried and 34 were stolen by detected P. O. clerks. Savings bank depositors have $19,500,000 in that bank. Half a million persons took out Money Orders amounting to $10,300,000.

THE WEEK IN THE HOUSE.

As is usual Parliament takes about ten days to get steam and then Gallagher lets her go. The report of the judge that corrupt practices prevailed extensively in Kent Ont, was referred to the Privileges and Elections committee in order the Premier said to decide what the legal consequence of such a decision was and not he said to have further inquiry. When the Committee reports the House will order the issue of a writ for a new election. In reply Sir Charles Tupper confirmed the report that there were to be no tariff changes. Notwithstanding this it is believed changes must be made, if only to take advantage of the offer of the Washington Administration to abolish the duty on salt, Lumber and wool which is conditionable upon a like abolition by other countries, and is a direct offer to Canada of reciprocity in those articles It is generally believed here that the Government cannot avoid making even further changes. In answer to Mr. Perry Mr. Foster said the Government were continually taking steps to carry out the terms of union by providing continuous steam communication with Prince Edward Island. The question of the

SUPPRESSION OF TRADE "COMBINES"

was disposed of by the adoption of Mr. Wallace's resolution to appoint a select committee to take evidence in the matter, after a brief debate had shown a concensus of opinion that trade combines were if not illegal very mischievous. It was during this discussion that Mr. Hesson said soft coal only was taxed and Hon. Peter Mitchell who was on his feet silenced his interruptor with the remark "Get out, you don't know anything about it." Mr. Hesson was right in his statement and Mr. Mitchell himself went on to attack the duty on soft coal which formed he said three-fourths of our total coal consumption. Mr. Kirkpatrick's bill, to enable American vessels to come into Canadian waters to render aid to distressed vessels provided similar privileges are granted by the U. S. Government, has passed its first reading. It was stated that the amount received for lands in the Northwest in 1887 was $450,701. Mr. Guellet's question relative to Mr. Ellis' annexation views and what action the government proposed to take was ruled out of order and Mr. Guillet will try to put it in another form. In the meantime Mr. Launderkin, has a notice that he will ask whether Mr. Ellis' conduct will be referred to a committee composed of Sir David Macpherson, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott and other Conservatives who in '49 signed

AN ANNEXATION MANIFESTO.

This is one of the genial doctors little jokes. Mr. Davis in moving for papers declared that the mail inconveniences of Prince Edward Island had been intensified and increased by the Government's action. Mr. McLelan replied that the construction of a line to Cape Tormentine had overcome the greatest difficulty in the transmission of mails. He held that an improved system was now in operation.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has had an unusually lively time for that sedate body. They discussed the Fishery Treaty but as that matter will be threshed out in the popular Chamber I will not review it now. A long discussion also took place on the proposition to frame new rules in divorce proceedings. Senator McGowan the mover recognized a sentiment in the country for reform. He stated that there were divorce courts in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Since Confederation Nova Scotia had granted 49 divorces, and New Brunswick 37. He proposed to remit all divorce petitions to seven picked Senators. The motion for a select committee was carried after a debate. The Senate having little to do has adjourned till the 20th.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

The Press Gallery has elected Mr. Molyneux, St. John editor of the Montreal Herald, as President, Mr. Jas. Johnson of the Ottawa Citizen Vice President, and Mr. Cook of the Empire, Secy. There will be the annual press dinner and and a group photograph of the knights of the pencil. Mr. Owens of the Montreal Gazette has been appointed on Hansard in place of the late Geo. Eywel.

General Middleton recommends the redistribution of the Garrison artillery. He ridicules what he terms the "military picnics" of the city regiments which he thinks should have paid Adjutants and go into regular camps like the country corps.

It is proposed to hold the farewell banquet to Lansdowne in the Senate Chamber when his Excellency will make a big speech.

Mr. Speaker Ouimet gives a dinner almost every evening.

The Indian report shows that our redskin brothers number 128,000 under Government care. It costs over a million dollars to take care of them and there are 198 schools in operation for their instruction.

The death of Mr. Robertson leaves a vacancy in West Hastings which is a fighting constituency. It is expected that Mr. Harry Corby and Mr. W. H. Bigger will be the Conservative and Liberal candidates respectively.

The parcel post treaty with the States is now in force.

The House committee get to work to day. Rumor associates a seventy year old Senator with an expectant bride of 21.

The Dominion Temperance Alliance is in session here.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* refuses extended notices of concerts and entertainments which deny it the usual press privileges.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HAY FOR SALE,

THE undersigned has a quantity of first class HAY for sale, at $12 per ton, at barn.

C. W. BACON.

Madoc, Mar. 6. 48 2w

BARBER SHOP REMOVED.

I have removed my Barber Shop from the Continental Hotel to Dale's Block—up stairs, where I am prepared to give satisfaction in Hair Dressing, Shaving, &c.

R. A. FRANCIS.

Up Stairs, Dale Block. 48

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS received up to March 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Blakley's School house, for the building of a Church Shed, for the Methodist Church, Jarvis' Corners, Madoc Township. Dimensions of shed 16 ft. East and West and 50 ft. South, 24 ft. deep, 8 ft. posts, stone foundation provided. For further particulars apply as above or to

JOHN CONLIN,
Sec'y of Com.

Eldorado, March 7th, 1888. 48-2w

VALUABLE FARM.

A RARE opportunity of securing a valuable farm, suitable for dairy purposes or stock raising, is now offered—being lot No. 19, 8th concession of the Township of Dungannon, Hastings County, containing 99 acres; 30 acres cleared, the rest in valuable hardwood timber. Three miles from cheese factory, grist and saw mills; one mile from steam saw mill. Possession immediate. apply to

A. RUPNEW, Esq.
L'Amable. P. O.
48—2m. Hastings Co., Ont.

CREDIT SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale on lot 11, Concession I, Elzevir, one mile south of Queensborough on TUESDAY, MARCH 20th, 1888, commencing at 12 o'clock, noon, the following property:—1 span Horses, 1 Colt, two years old, 1 yearling Colt, 1 Lumber Wagon, 1 set Single Harness, 1 Buggy, 1 Massey Horse Rake, 1 Plough, 1 Harrow, 1 Fanningmill, 11 Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, three years old, with calf, 2 Heifers, two years old, 2 two-year-old Steers, 2 store Pigs, 3 Milk Cans, 1 Cooking Stove, new, 2 Box Stoves, a quantity of Stove Pipe, Household Furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. Also, 1 Set Double Harness.

Terms of Sale:—$10, and under, cash; over that amount, nine months credit, on furnishing approved paper with interest at seven per cent. per annum. Three per cent. off for cash.

CHAS. BUTLER, JAMES MELLON,
Auctioneer. Proprietor.

Queensborough, Feb'y 28th, 1888. 48 1w

STAR GROCERY.

Wright's Block, Madoc, Ont.

We beg to remind our numerous customers and the public generally that we are now receiving

NEW GOODS DAILY

for the Spring Trade, which will be found to to be right, both in

QUALITY AND PRICE

Groceries of all kinds.
Teas a specialty.
Canned Goods, etc.
Flour, Pork, Rolled Bacon,
Hams, and Lard.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHURCH & TODD.

Mortgage Sale!

BY virtue of Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL to JAMES THOMPSON, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

—AT—

William Fitzgerald's Hotel

MAYNOOTH,

in the COUNTY OF HASTINGS, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of June,

next, A. D. 1888,

The north half of lot number seven in the fifth concession of the Township of Monteagle in the said County of Hastings, fifty acres more or less. The west half of lot number 8 in the sixth concession, fifty acres and one half of an acre, more or less, and the entire of lot number seven in the sixth concession, one hundred and one acres, more or less, in the said Township; if the mortgage money and interest be not paid before that date.

The vendor reserves to himself one bid.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1888.

JAMES THOMPSON,
Mortgagee.

48 4w

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, N. Y.

CHEESE FACTORY

WORK, such as

Steam Fitting, Boilers, Vats, Presses, Hoops, Whey Cans, etc.

IS A SPECIALTY OF

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

so be sure and see them before placing your orders for the coming spring.

They also carry Factory Supplies, such as

RENNET EXTRACT, COLORING, CHEESE CLOTH, SCALEBOARDS

etc. We make a specialty in first class

MILK—CANS

so parties wishing them will find it to their advantage to call on

Madoc, March, 1888. W. W. CONNOR & Co.

Great Reduction in Price of Tweeds.

We have this week to offer a

LARGE LINE OF TWEEDS,

which were bought cheap.

We can sell them at a reduction of

ABOUT TWENTY (20) PER CENT.

from regular price.

Call and see for yourselves.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

NEAT. NOBBY. NEW.

OUR STOCK OF NEW SPRING HATS

is now ready for inspection. They comprise all the

LEADING COLORS

—IN BOTH—

SOFT AND STIFF.

As they all have been bought for PROMPT CASH, we are sure the prices will suit the most economical. We would like to show you what we have, as seeing is believing.

JOHN DALE & SON.

Adams'

CARRIAGE WORKS

BOY WANTED.

A boy wanted to learn the blacksmith trade One who is steady and reliable, and will bind himself for the required term. No smoker need apply.

L. C. ADAMS.

P. S.—Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c., always on hand.

MILK WAGONS A SPECIALTY

Don't forget the place,

MULLETT'S CORNERS, MADOC.

36-3m

INVISIBLE WORK.

INVISIBLE patching on all kinds of Rubber Boots and Shoes and all other rubber goods; also on fine Kid and Leather Boots and Shoes, done neatly and cheaply and on shortest notice. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Defy competition.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Madoc, Feb. 9th, 1888. 44-3 m

Royal Black Knights of Ireland.

A SPECIAL meeting of Royal Black Preceptory No. 167, Madoc, is called for Wednesday ev'g, March 14th, at 7 o'clock p.m., in the Orange Hall, Madoc Village. A full attendance requested as business of special importance will be transacted. By order. JAMES HARRIS,

45 tf SIMON WEST.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine worship and preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, and General Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7.30.

O. R. LAMBLY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.

D. WISHART, Pastor.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Church of England) Mattins and Evensong every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p. m.; Evensong on Wednesdays, at 7.30 p. m., with an address.

T. AUSTIN SMITH, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Mass, each Sunday at 9.30 a. m., except every third Sunday, when Mass is at 11 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, each 4th Sunday at 5 o'clock.

THOMAS DAVIS, Pastor.

TORONTO LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, March 5th.—Those who were fortunate enough to secure seats at the debate on the Inter-Provincial resolutions must have been impressed the that Canada and especially Ontario possesses statesmen of no mean order. The whole debate was marked by moderation and judicial calmness. The speeches of the Premier and and Leader of the Opposition were broad, comprehensive and at times raising into the highest oratory. The question is undoubtedly the greatest that have come up for debate in many sessions—All the speeches have been so fully reported that I shall attempt nothing more than a brief resume of the arguments of both sides.

THE PREMIER.

Mr. Mowat in introducing the subject spoke of the incompetence of most legislation. The best-prepared bill frequently requires amending. The framers of our Confederation were new to the business. The work they undertook to preform was of great magnitude and embraced many interests. He framers were not infallible and errors have crept in. Were these errors to be perpetuated or did it become business and patriotic men to remove all cause of friction. He pointed out the unsatisfactory results arising from the too freely exercised veto power of the Federal Government. A house divided against itself cannot stand. Harmony, forbearance, respect and a national feeling should be encouraged. The duty of the statesman was to foster a national sentiment. The working of the B.N.A. Act had been found to be disruptive rather than consolidating. He referred to the inefficacy of the Senate and the manner of appointment and the powers of lieutenant governors. These should be more strictly defined. He called in question the justice of the Federal Government exercising control over the local and provincial works. In drafting these resolutions nine-tenths of the people of Canada were represented. He considered it the only business like method to free ourselves of the evils pointed out, to endorce the resolutions and lay them before the Imperial Parliament as a basis for amendment to the B.N.A. Act.

MR. MEREDITH.

On rising Mr. Meredith was greeted with warm applause. He agreed with the Premier that there were grievances and that some amendments to the Confederation Act should be made. He complained that two Provinces, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, were not represented at the Confederation. He considered the resolutions were adopted to hamper the Federal Government. Before he could support the resolutions he must know first that a defect does exist in the Constitution and second that the measures proposed were better than those to be rejected. He admitted that there were at present anomalies existing but this scheme he considered nothing but anomalous. He exemplified this by reference to the principle of dissolving the House whenever a radical change was contemplated contending that if the Attorney-General's scheme were carried out the Dominion Parliament would require to dissolve upon every radical change in the provincial legislatures. He thought it was a cunningly devised scheme to tax Ontario for the benefit of the other provinces. He concluded in an eloquent peroration on the great future of the Dominion and our own banner Province of Ontario.

OTHER SPEECHES.

The leading members of the House took part among whom were Hon. G. W. Ross, H. E. Clarke, Evanturel and Craig. The debate will be resumed on Tuesday precedence over all other business.

BUTTER AND CHEESE BILL.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) shows himself a painstaking and eminently practical legislator. His short forms for incorporating Cheese and Butter Companies are simple, easy, and bear little expense. Were he on the other side of the House Messrs. Drury and Dryden would have a hard competitor for the new portfolio of Minister of Agriculture.

COMMERCIAL UNION AND OUR MINING INTERESTS.

A largely attended meeting of the Commercial Union Club was held on Thursday evening at which Mr. Ledyard read a paper on the above subject. Much interest is being taken in mining circles just now and the information obtained from Mr. Ledyard's report deserves careful consideration. As Hastings is a mineral county a few words in this connection will not be out of place. Mr. Ledyard complains of the injury done to Canadian ores by speculators and dishonest or ignorant men who either ignorantly or designedly are awaitingly telling the furnace men of States that our ores are unsuitable on account of the titanium and sulphur they contain. In some cases this may be true but as shown by the analysis of Pro. Chatwan and Mr. Hoyes this is by no means the rule. We have abundance of good Bessemer ore and we require a market. Because one of the enterprises have failed on account of incompetency or dishonesty Canadian themselves are apt to lose and have lost faith in their own interests in this respect. Marble from near Madoc is already attracting the attention of Toronto men. The Bessemer ores of Belmont, Tudor and Wollaston have long been known, but they must lie there unworked for want of a market. The American duty of 75c. a ton practically excludes us. If we had closer commercial relations those vast beds of ore now locked up might soon form the nuclei of thriving towns. That this is no theoretical dreaming may be shown by the joy among the Bessemerites over the fact that the U.S. admits lumber and timber free.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

It is reported that a committee of the Toronto Council will visit the Madoc marble quarry with a view to investigating the fitness of the material for the new City Hall.

In the Court of Assize Messrs. McMullen, of Picton, obtained a verdict for $235,000 against S. J. Ritchie on account of alleged breach of contract to purchase certain shares in the Central Ontario Ry.

The countenances of the Temperance workers were inexpressively sad when the returns from Halton became known—They have concluded that a still hunt is better than a brass band and a prayer meeting.

A Remedy For Diphtheria.

Very considerable interest has been excited in foreign medical circles by M. Brondel's successful treatment of diphtheria by the use of benzoate of sodium. He asserts that of 200 consecutive cases he has not lost a single one, and, though admitting the possibility of a mistaken diagnosis in some instances, yet, even excluding fifty per cent. on this account, there remain 100 cases without a death. His method is to have the patient take, every hour, a tablespoonful of a solution of benzoate of sodium, fifteen grains to the ounce, and at the same time one sixth of a grain of sulphide of calcium in syrup or granula; in addition to this the throat is thoroughly sprayed every half hour with the benzoate, this being done unfailingly at the regular intervals, day and night, with no other local treatment whatever. No attempt is made to dislodge the false membrane. The nourishment consists of beef juice, tender meat, milk, etc., but bread and all other articles which may cause irritation to the throat are forbidden.

Murder at Napanee.

On Tuesday of last week a murder was committed at Napanee, the victim being Mrs. Shangraw, who was shot by her husband. Shangraw is about 22 years of age, his wife 16. They have only been married a few months, but lived very unhappily. Little bitterings arose between them, but the climax came when the wife, who is a Methodist, wanted to attend the Salvation Amy. He is a Roman Catholic and objected. The upshot was that she went to her father's at Napanee, determined that she could not live in peace. Shangraw after committing the deed, ran from the house, and crossed the Napanee river, got on a passing sleigh. He soon after changed to another sleigh going in the direction of Deseronto. Chief Allen notified Gunyou of Deseronto to be on the lookout, when he and others started in pursuit. As they neared Deseronto, the sleigh containing Shangraw was seen a short distance ahead. Shangraw recognized the pursuing party, and leaving the sleigh got over a fence into a field and shot himself through the heart.

There is considerable sickness around Marmora.

The C. P. R. exhibition car is again on the road.

Ploughing is going on at Swift Current, N. W. T.

Chancery sittings take place in Belleville on March 22nd.

Lord Dufferin has accepted the post of Ambassador to Italy.

Seven divorce cases will come before the Senate this session.

A new line of railway is projected from Toronto to the Hudson Bay.

Thirty-five lives were lost in the great storm at Mount Vernon, Ill.

Voting on the Scott Act repeal will take place in Renfrew on April 19th.

It is porposed to remodel the proceeding in connection with the divorce system.

The condition of the Crown Prince of Germany is becoming worse as time advances.

Senator Frye strongly condemns the Fishery Treaty, and says it will be rejected by the U. S. Senate.

The petition for the repeal of the Scott Act was carried in Halton on Thursday by a majority of 197.

The Grand Jury in Montreal returned "true bill" against Detectives Fahey and Naegele for larcency and conspiracy.

The Dominion Government has decided not to make any changes in the tariff during this present session of Parliament.

While Mr. Garbutt, of Thurlow, was absent in Belleville, recently, his hired man, Fred Snider, helped himself to $48 and "skipped."

General Middleton, in his annual report, says the strength of the force should be reduced and the duration of camps increased to sixteen days.

A letter from Archbishop Lynch was read in the Catholic Church, of Toronto, threatening to excommunicate Separate School trustees who favor voting by ballot.

Miss Annie White, daughter of Jno. White, ex-M. P., Roslin, was married on Tuesday last to Mr. M. W. Anderson, son of Wm. Anderson, ex-M.P.P., of Prince Edward County.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New Goods at

THE 4 BIG

Mrs. Wright's Block. **Durham Street.**

MADOC, - ONT.

The following goods taken into Stock last week, and will be sold at Mill Prices for this month.

20 Pieces Grey Cotton at - -	4c	worth	5c.
20 do do - - - -	5c	"	6c.
20 do do - - -	7c	"	8c.
20 do do - - - -	8c	"	9c.
20 do do - - -	9c	"	10c.
20 Pieces Shirting—fast colors—at	12½	"	15.
10 do Cottonade at - -	20	"	25.
20 do Lilac Prints—fast—at -	10	"	12½
20 Dozen Linen Towels at - -	10	"	12½

All the above Goods were bought away down in Price as Cottons are advancing, so you are getting a rare chance if you buy your Spring Cottons now at

Big Bargains in Dress Goods.

THE 4 BIC Madoc.

Under the Scott Act there has been an unprecedented decrease of crime in Halton. At every Assize Court, in all eleven, since the Scott Act came in force in this county, the judge has been presented with a pair of white gloves, something that never occurred under license, and since 1882 there has not been a conviction at the General Sessions presided over by the County Judge. During the last two years over $1,500 in fines have been paid in the County of Halton, while for enforcing the Act $1,233 has been paid out.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

MADOC MARKETS.

Fall Wheat	$0 75 to $0 80
Spring Wheat	75 to 80
Barley	55 to 70
Rye	55 to 60
Oats	50 to 55
Peas	75 to 80
Buckwheat	45 to 50
Corn	75 to 75
Flour per 100 lbs.....	2 10 to 2 25
Butter per pound	20 to 20
Eggs per dozen	15 to 15
Lard per pound	10 to 12
Potatoes per bag.....	80 to 80
Hay per ton	12 00 to 14 00

Why You Feel

So weak and exhausted is because your blood is impure. As well expect the sanitary condition of a city to be perfect with defiled water and defective sewerage, as to expect such a complicated piece of mechanism as the human frame to be in good order with impure blood circulating even to its minutest veins. Do you know that every drop of your two or three gallons of blood passes through the heart and lungs in about two and a half minutes, and that, on its way, it makes bone and muscle, brain and nerve, and all other solids and fluids of the body? The blood is the great nourisher, or, as the Bible terms it,

"The Life of the Body."

Is it any wonder, then, that if the blood be not pure and perfect in its constituents, you suffer so many indescribable symptoms?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands "head and shoulders" above every other **Alterative and Blood Medicine.** As proof, read these reliable testimonies:

G. C. Brock, of Lowell, Mass., says: "For the past 25 years I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In my opinion, the best remedial agencies for the cure of all the diseases arising from impurities of the blood are contained in this medicine."

Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 381 Sixth Ave., New York, says: "As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives perfect satisfaction."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla proves equally efficacious in all forms of Scrofula, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema, Humors, Lumbago, Catarrh, &c.; and is, therefore, the very best

Spring and Family Medicine

in use. "It beats all," says Mr. Cutler, of Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston, "how

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

does sell." Prepared by

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

MILLINERY.

GREATEST SALE of the SEASON

Having done an immense business during the past season enables me to sell the balance of my stock of Silks, Satins, Plushes, Velvets, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Coatings, Ulsterings, Tuques, &c., at the very lowest figure to make room for Spring Goods.

My display of Millinery and Fancy Goods discounts anything ever seen in Madoc.

New Goods, Latest Styles, Prices Right. Don't fail to see them before ordering.

We actually keep the largest stock of

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

in Town.

A splendid variety of Holiday Notions now on hand.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.

Wilson Block, Madoc.

1873. —ESTABLISHED IN— 1887.

E. L. WEISS,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELER

JEWELRY, - WATCHES, CLOCKS, SPECTACLES, BRONZES, VIOLINS, JEWEL CASES, ETC.

Take a look through his establishment.

Weiss Block. Madoc. Ont.

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—OF—

E. D. O'FLYNN,

(NOT INCORPORATED.)

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC.

OPEN FROM 10 A. M., TO 4 P. M.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted. Drafts issued to al points in the Dominion and the United States.

LOWEST RATES

charged for collection.

Interest Allowed on Deposits

at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to withdrawal without notice.

Madoc, June, 1887. 1y

TEA ! TEA ! !

10 lbs. First-Class TEA for $1.

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERY

of all kinds

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

FreSh MEAT and FISH

always on hand at bottom figures.

OYSTERS.

The best brand of Oysters supplied in quantities or by the glass. Give me a call.

ANDY. PALMER.

AUCTION SALE!

—OF—

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

IN THE

TOWNSHIP of MADOC

IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

UNDER the power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage made by JOHN ALBERT WANNAMAKER and wife to the Vendors, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sal by Public Auction in one parcel at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, in the VILLAGE OF MADOC, on

Wednesday the 21st day of March

1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by MR. CHARLES BUTLER, AUCTIONEER,

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Madoc and being composed of the southwest quarter of lot number 9 in the 5th concession of said Township of Madoc, containing 60 acres more or less.

The property is situated about 3 miles from Madoc Village and has erected thereon a House, Kitchen and Barn.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Vendors.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay to the Vendors or their Solicitors a deposit of 10 per cent of the purchase money and the balance to the Vendors within one month thereafter without interest, or at the option of the purchaser a large portion of the purchase money may remain secured by mortgage on the property for a term of years at 7 per cent interest.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, or may be obtained in the meantime from A.F. Wood, Esq., or the Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated 25th February, 1888.

MCCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN, Vendor's Solicitors,

47 3w 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

CONFECTIONERY.

Ask for

ROYAL

COUGH DROPS,

manufactured at

KING'S CONFECT'N'RY WORKS

MADOC, ONT.

CONFECTIONERY

CABLE NEWS.

Russia in Bulgaria — Emperor William's Grief at the Death of his Grandson—Severe Weather in Europe.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—The soul-wearing Russia game has made progress for a step during the week, or perhaps I should say for two steps, for a note has been sent around to the powers asking them to ask Turkey to ask Prince Ferdinand to get out, and the Nineteenth Infantry division in the Caucasus has started on its march to the quarters that have been prepared for it at Proskuroff, a town in Podolia about a dozen miles from the Austrian frontier and on the line of the railway running to Lemberg. Both are of importance, but the latter is the more significant of the two.

To the best of my information, England and Italy will refuse plumply to consent to the Russian request. France will assent to it eagerly. Germany will assent formally, and even Austria may accede with reservations. It is a case where England and Italy, not being directly concerned, can play Bismarck's game better than he or his Austrian ally could. They will reply that the Bulgarians elected Ferdinand, and his orderly rule fulfils all the conditions desired by the signatory powers of the Berlin treaty. Hence, they see no reason why he should be expelled. Then Russia will have to say more clearly what she means, and there will be more negations, circular notes, and delays. All this time Russia will be bringing troops forward until she is ready to declare that she has got a mission to go in and fix the Bulgarian Government in her own way and defy Europe to prevent her. This will take a long time if Russia is allowed to go on writing dilatory notes and massing troops, but it may be wound up very shortly if Germany and Austria decide that they had better fight before Russia's preparations are complete, or if—what is equally likely—they agree that the best thing will be to let Russia run Bulgaria to suit herself. Meanwhile the Russian ruble is now at the lowest point of depreciation it has ever reached.

No doubt the chief thing which has deterred him thus far is the bitterly cold and stormy weather which all Europe has felt in the past eight or ten days. Here there is more snow now than fell all last winter, and the cold is intense, that is, for this bothersome island. The whole Continent is buried in snow, and the cold in some places almost reaches zero, which is an unheard-of severity. The Danube is frozen over for the first time in a long while, and the wolves are coming out from the forests in Alsace, Baden, Thuringia, and Auvergne. The whole Bordeaux wine district is covered with 18 inches of snow, and there are great fears of disastrous floods if a sudden thaw comes on. Such a wintry visitation in the last of February is said to be unexampled in the records of Europe.

A Berlin letter from a friend gives a pitiful picture of the grief of the poor old Kaiser at the calamity of the death of his grandson, Louis of Baden, coming as it did on top of his chronic anguish at the state of the Crown Prince. The physician resident in Neue Schloss went into the Kaiser's bedroom at 4 o'clock the other morning and found him sitting up in bed. Sobbing, he cried out, "Doctor, I cannot sleep for thinking of Fritz. For Heaven's sake hurry and make preparations to let me go to San Remo to be with him." It is with great difficulty that he has been dissuaded from making this journey all along, and if the case takes a worse turn he will probably insist on going, even if the trip kills him.

Britain and Russia in India.

British statesman of all shades of politics drew a sigh of relief at the conclusion and acceptance of the work of the Afghanistan Boundary Commission. Yet those who are accustomed to suspect the Russian, even when making treaties,—and they are many —will scarcely hope that this delimitation ensures anything more than a temporary rest. A writer in the London *Mail* points out the two-sided nature of the problem which now confronts the British in India, in their relations to the great Northern Power. Formerly the rivalry was for the friendship of the feeble tribe of Afghans whose territories lie between the British and Russian possessions in the West. The conquest of Burmah has now interposed the great Chinese nation between the more two great rivals in East, and the contest bids fair to be equally keen between them for the friendship or alliance of the Mongolian. The inducement to Russia to continue to push southward toward the open sea is still even greater at the Eastern than at the Western end of the great mountain range which has hitherto barred her way southward. She has already secured in Vladivostock a port which is open for nine months of the year, but the Corean peninsula is inwittingly studded with harbours open the whole year round. In this light the rather unusual course of England in ceding to China the strong post of Port Hamilton in the Corea becomes explicable. To have retained this stronghold would have materially weakened China's power, and possibly her disposition to resist the Russian desire for a harbour on the Northern Corean coast.

The Experience of a Vegetarian.

Dr. G. B. Walter, in a paper recently read before the Society of Cyclists in London, Eng., strongly advocated a vegetable diet. Those animals, he contended, who did the hard work of the world, the horse, for instance, lived purely upon vegetable food; and he instanced a number of cases of cyclists who had performed remarkable feats of endurance, and, who were strict vegetarians. He admitted that he found some difficulty in getting vegetable food at the ordinary houses of accommodation. His oatmeal was not always very skillfully prepared, and in more than one bill it figured as gruel. In the course of a recent journey of over 900 miles, however, he had managed to subsist quite comfortably without animal food of any kind, and to do a very fair average of work, amounting to about 55 miles a day, without the slightest feeling of fatigue. His diet consisted of oatmeal porridge, eggs, whole meal bread, cheese, macaroni, fruit, tea, coffee, cocoa, milk and sodawater.

THE CAPITAL OF THE CAUCASUS.

Some Interesting Information on an Almost Unknown Part of the world.

I arrived here last week, after a fifteen hours' ride by train from the seaport town of Batoum, having enjoyed frequent glimpses of very beautiful and varied mountain scenery on the journey. Tiflis, the capital of the Caucasus, is a large town situated in a valley and surrounded by mountains of varying heights. It possesses very wide, sanitary streets, bordered on each side by a row of trees, which confer grateful shade on the foot passengers in this tropical weather.

Some of the buildings are also very fine, especially those connected in any way with the Russian Government. The most interesting portion of the town is the Asiatic quarter, among the booths and bazaars of which a stranger meets with all kinds of strange sights and sounds. Here are men of all nations. The Georgian, Russian, Persian, Armenian, Greek, Jew, etc., who, rushing to and fro through the narrow streets, some on horseback, others riding in phaetons, create a medley only to be seen and appreciated in an Eastern city.

The shops, or rather booths, in this quarter are exceedingly interesting, containing all kinds of ancient relics, things to delight the eye of the antiquary and curiosity collector. Here are situated the famous hot sulphur baths, renowned for their curing properties for skin diseases of all kinds. The waters of these baths are unadulterated, running directly from the spring into the bath ready for use.

Not the least quaint is the Georgian costume which although uncouth and wild is very picturesque. It is composed of a long buffalo hide made into the shape of a very large cape, which being suspended from the shoulders reaches to the heels. Under this a long gown is worn, ornamented on each side of the breast with little case-like pockets, originally intended for cartridges. Round the waist a belt—silver or gold—beautifully embossed, serves to hold the numerous arms in which the real Georgian delights. These weapons, although worn exclusively for ornament, are very real, and consist of a "kinjal" (long native knife) stuck slantwise into the belt, a dagger, the sheath of which is also embossed, and last but not least, a revolver ready for immediate use.

Very good sport can be enjoyed here, goats and hares abounding in abundance in the neighboring forests.

The commodities are wonderfully cheap here, among which figures the native (so called "Khakatinsky") wine. This is sold in skins of various sizes, the usual small skins containing about eight quarts, costing from two to four roubles (four to eight shillings.) Of course, much commoner wine can be obtained which is naturally cheaper.

The real Khakatinsky wine is rather expensive, that being of the best quality grown in the Caucasus. It obtains its name from the beautiful province wherein it is cultivated, viz: "Khakaty," which is situated about seventy versts from Tiflis.

It is a matter of great surprise to me, after having experienced a few of the beauties of this comparatively unknown part of the world, that it is not better known and appreciated by our Canadian, English and American tourists, who would find abundance of mountain scenery, equal in point of beauty to any in the world.

Nadiya.

The old Hindu capital stands at the junction of its two upper head waters, about 65 miles above Calcutta. We reach the ancient city through a river chaos, emerging at length upon a well-marked channel below the junction. It was from Nadiya that the last Hindu King of Bengal, on the approach of the Mohammedan invader in 1203, fled from his palace in the middle of dinner, as the story runs, with his sandals snatched up in his hand. It was at Nadiya that the deity was incarnated in the fifteenth century A. D., in the great Hindu reformer, the Luther of Bengal. At Nadiya the Sanskrit colleges, since the dawn of history, have taught their abstruse philosophy to colonies of students, who calmly pursued the life of a learner from boyhood to white-haired old age. I landed with feelings of reverence at this ancient Oxford of India. A fat, benevolent abbot paused in fingering his beads to salute me from the veranda of a Hindu monastery. I asked him for the birthplace of the divine founder of his faith. The true site, he said, was now covered by the river. The Hoogly had first cut the sacred city in two, then twisted right round the town, leaving anything that remained of the original capital on the opposite bank. Whatever the water had gone over it had buried beneath its silt. I had with me the Sanskrit chronicle of the present line of Nadiya Rajahs. It begins with the arrival of the latest comer, one of the first by eponymous Brahman immigrants into Bengal, according to its chronology, in the eleventh century, A. D.' It brings down their annals from father to son to the great Rajah of the eighteenth century, Clive's friend, who received 12 cannon as a trophy from Plassey. So splendid were the charities of this Indian scholar-prince that it became a proverb that any man of the priestly caste in Bengal who had not received a gift from him could be no true Brahman. The Rajahs long ago ceased to reside in a city which had become a mere prey to the river. Nadiya is now a collection of peasants' huts, grain shops, mud colleges, and crumbling Hindu monasteries, cut up by gullies and hollows. A few native magnates still have houses in the holy city. The only objects that struck me in its narrow lanes were the bands of yellow-robed pilgrims on their way to bathe in the river; two stately sacred bulls who paced about in well-fed complacency, and the village idiot, swollen with monastic rice, listlessly flapping the flies with a palm leaf as he lay in the sun.

A summer palace is being erected at Merv for the reception of the Czar of All the Russias. To recuperate his nerve he'll seek repose in Merv. This much-to-be-pitied man states that he does not intend taking over India just at present, but will bide his time. By the way, the Great White Czar's unfortunate papa must have had considerable confidence in the stability of the British Empire, or he would not have placed £4,800,000 in the hands of London bankers.

Railways in Denmark are blockaded owing to heavy snow storms.

Berlin military experts estimate the Russian troops on the frontier at 800,000.

The Vintage in Cyprus.

The first days of August open the general vintage — although the grapes from the warmest spots are sold and eaten from the end of May onward—and its duration of some six weeks is due partly to the widely differing altitudes and aspects of the vineyards, and partly to the custom of first gathering and pressing the inferior grapes, and leaving the best until the end of October to overripen and grow sweet for the choicest wines. They are pounded with flat mallets on a sloping hard floor before pressing, and the deep-red must ferments in immense inverted pear-shaped stoneware jars, half sunk in the ground. When the jars are at the end of some six weeks covered over the wine has become lighter in color. The jars, which are baked so large as to hold from 12 to 20 barrels, have been made probably from all antiquity at the villages of Lapithos, Korno, and Varoshia. The custom of burying those holding the best wine in deep trenches has long furnished the cunning Cypriot with a means of evading the gauger. Being porous, these jars are coated with pitch, or a compost of pitch, turpentine, vinesahes, sand, and goat's hair. This, applied boiling, penetrates the substance of the jar, and never quits it, and partly accounts for the repulsive taste and smell of almost all the coarser and newer Cyprus wines. But the chief cause of this tar flavor is the transport of the wine in skins, which are also stanched with pitch within. The churning of the wine in these, under an Eastern sun during a tedious journey, completes the ruin of the wine for a European palate, and it takes it twelve or fifteen years to recover. The local taste of course improves, and it is no worse from a hygienic point of view than Berkshire. Once famous tarwater, which is still upheld here and there at the tables-d'hote of the French and Belgian bagmen. The only radical cure for it is to make roads practicable for carts into the wine districts, so that the merchants of the towns—for Mohammed must go to the mountain—can send up pure casks, and bring down the wine themselves. Some efforts have lately been made in this direction near Limasso, and wine now in some places comes down in wood on camels, instead of in skins on donkeys and mules, but the vast majority of the communications are all but impracticable mountain paths and mule tracks, which drive the peasant to the use of the wine-skin. The more fastidious residents of the Scalas have long been accustomed to send up the large glass demijohns (Arabic, *demajana*) cased in wicker-work on donkey-back, to bring down their household wine in cleanly fashion from the vineyards, and the wine keeps better in a dame-jeanne than in wood, but then they are fragile. So long as the wine was worth little or nothing the pitch did not much matter—many a Spanish village was plastered with mortar made with wine, as being handier than water; but now that France's difficulties have given Cyprus an opportunity, we ought no longer to have Cyprus wines offered in a positively repellant condition, as they were at the celebrated bars of the Colonial exhibition last year. It is curious to find that; so long as 120 years ago, some winemakers from Provence established themselves at Omodos to eradicate the pitching practices, and found a good foreign market for their produce.

A Ship's Officer's Pluck.

I once saw three young tigers, larger than Newfoundland dogs, loose on the deck of a British India steamer crowded with several hundred Mecca pilgrims. The cage in which they were confined was large, and barred on each side, with a partition running along its middle which had a drop door. The man who had charge of the animals would drive them over to one side of the cage, close the partition and clean out the other side at his leisure; then, barring up the clean side, he would open the partition and drive the tigers back, while he went through the same performance on the other side. One morning he neglected to put up the bars on the side he had finished, and so drove the tigers out of the opposite side of the open cage. The animals on obtaining their liberty, took different directions, and, crouching in the nearest corners, lay snarling and exposing their teeth, showing unmistakable signs of a most dangerous fear. That side of the deck was deserted, and the crowd gazed in interest at a respectable distance. Mr. Fleuse, the third officer, the second officer and the keeper each placed himself before a tiger, barring their exit should they attempt to move away. Fleuse inquired if the tigers had been fed that day. They had not. They had always been fed on living fowls. Fleuse called for three chickens from the hen coop. Taking these he threw one in the face of each tiger. The chickens seemed simply motionless, glued to the spot, so instantaneous was the firing of teeth and claws. Fleuse then went deliberately up to a tiger, coolly took the loose skin of the back of the neck with one hand and the root of the tail with the other, and, putting out his full strength, dragged the heavy brute along the deck to the cage and forced it through the open bars. The chicken diversion acted perfectly. The brute had no object but that of retaining its prey. It growled fearfully; its eyes blazed; its teeth crashed through the chicken; its unsheathed claws clasped and pierced its quivering body. Red-hot irons would hardly have made it loosen its grip of the bird. Then the keepers and the others helped Fleuse in carrying the remaining tigers into the cage.—[From "Three Years of a Wanderer's Life."

The Paradise of Pisciculturists.

"Rev." W. H. H. Murray was a guest of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, Boston, Mass., Feb. 14th, and he entertained the gentlemen with a most entertaining and instructive description of trapping and fishing in Northern Canada. He had recently returned from an extended trip throughout the region north of Quebec, and he fired the hearts of his enthusiastic hearers by his description of that paradise for sportsmen. He said that in a region 1,500 miles long and 1,000 wide there were no less then 200,000 small lakes abounding in fish, and streams that were the feeding grounds of myriads of ducks and geese. The region was practically a wilderness, unknown to civilization until within ten years. He said that the Canadian Government had nearly completed a railroad from Quebec to Lake St. John, 250 miles distant. When the road was opened he said that the region would be accessible to all sportsmen, and urged all who could to visit that country before it became civilized. He said that for the first time fishing lost its charm, because he was always sure of getting fish, and big ones, too.

CHUNKS OF WISDOM.

Bessemer's steel patents have brought him $35,385,000 in royalties.

An estimate places the number of persons supported by all forms of employment furnished by electricity at 5,000,000.

Dr. Stephen Mackenzie, lecturer on medicine at the London Hospital, recommends Indian hemp in doses of one-half grain night and morning as a remedy for persistent headache.

The luminosity of phosphorus is impaired by a dense and increased by a rarefied atmosphere. At a pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch, or four atmospheres, phosphorus is non-luminous.

According to Munhall's dictionary of statistics the average age of all the people living in France is thirty-two years, two months and twelve days. In the United States the average is only twenty-four years, ten months and twenty-four days.

Glass blowing is an art nearly 4,000 years old, perhaps older; yet there has never been any device discovered to take the place of the human lungs in the blowing. Bottles, however, are blown with a mold and mechanical bellows.

Bulk-windows that are eased up from the main store may be kept free from steam and frost by a small door or a pane of glass that will swing open near the top of the window, so as to let hot air near the top escape, and the cold air from outdoors will go in and keep the glass clean.

The electric motor railway at San Diego, Cal., was recently tried and worked satisfactorily. The grade is 8½ per cent. The motor, crowded with people, moved up the grade, stopping on the steepest portion and again starting with ease and running all day without a hitch. The line is four miles long.

A new organ, called an orgue electricque, has been placed in the Church of Sainte Clotilde, in the Faubour Saint-Germain. It is the first instrument of the kind that has appeared in a Paris church. The accumulators are placed behind the high altar, whence the wires are connected with the keyboards and the organ pipes.

The value of condiments in the preparation of food is being discussed. Authorities that may be considered reliable assert that red pepper and salt are specially valuable as aids to appetite and digestion. Various herbs and spices are also good, while all the condiments used in salads promote digestion and the assimilation of food.

Extended observations at Paris and at Munich indicate that the sanitary condition of a locality depends on the amount of water contained in the ground. The years in which there has been a large quantity of groundwater present have invariably been the healthiest while those in which there has been a smaller quantity have invariably been the unhealthiest.

Belts conveying power are very apt to slip on pulleys, but a new pulley has been devised to prevent this. The pulley is covered with perforated sheet iron one sixteenth of an inch thick, which is riveted to the pulley. The tension on the belt causes it to slightly grip the holes, and thus slipping is avoided, while at the same time the pulley is strengthened.

The apparent paradox that the most transparent water is at the same time perfectly opaque from a certain point of view is shown by a simple experiment. Partly fill a glass goblet with clear water and hold it a little above the level of the eye and distant a foot or more. No object can be seen when held just over the surface of the water, but the water surface appears like a burnished mirror.

When a small piece of potassium, the size of half a grain of corn, is dropped into a tumblerful of water some of the oxygen of the water leaves its hydrogen, owing to the intense heat which the chemical action produces, and combines with the metallic potassium, causing a violet, bluish flame. When the potassium is placed on the wick of a cool oil or alcohol-lamp the flame produced by touching the potassium with a bit of snow, or ice or a drop of water will inflame it.

Capturing a Schoolma'am.

"Yes," said the young man as he threw himself at the feet of the pretty school-teacher, "I love you and would go to the world's end for you."

"You could not go to the end of the world for me, James. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round like a ball, slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied it when you were a boy."

"Ot course I did, but——"

"And it is no longer a theory. Circumnavigators have established the fact."

"I know, but what I meant was that I would do anything to please you. Ah! Minerva, if you knew the aching void——"

"There is no such thing as a void, James. Nature abhors a vacuum; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?"

"I meant to say that my life will be lonely without you; that you are my daily thought and my nightly dream. I would go anywhere to be with you. If you were in Australia or at the North Pole I would fly to you. I——"

"Fly! It will be another century before men can fly. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully overcome there will still remain, says a late scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance——"

"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I've got a pretty fair balance in the savings bank and I want you to be my wife. There!"

"Well, James, since you put it in that light, I——"

Let the curtain fall.

The Sultan's jubilee gift to the Pope was an *ensemble* of gold profusely studded with precious stones, which is valued at £10,000. It was presented by the Armenian Patriarch. The President of the French Republic sent two magnificent vases of Sevres, along with a cordial letter of congratulation; and his Holiness has received £20,000 from the monks of the Chartreuse; a diamond rose, valued at £25,000, from Ecuador; and a huge golden staff, filled with gold dollars, from San Francisco.

The sulphur in the yelk of eggs, it may not be generally known, acts chemically on silver spoons, turning them black, and forming a sulphide of silver that cannot be removed without taking off the surface of silver, thus rapidly wearing away the spoon.

A Ring Advocate.

The American railway interest has applied to Congress for aid against the competition of Canadian railroads. The United States railway magnates see that the Canadian railways are already seriously interfering with their sovereignty over the citizens of the Republic in matters relating to the carrying trade of their country, and they have invoked the aid of the representatives of the people to prevent the foreigners from infringing upon what they have come to regard as their prerogative. General Wilson did not, of course, say in plain terms that American railway combinations have a right to rule over the American people with a rod of iron, and that any encroachment on that right by Canadians is not to be tolerated. He was much too shrewd to allow the people a glimpse of the motives by which he and those whom he represents are actuated. He appeared before the Interstate Committee of the Senate, as a patriot who had some but the interests of the Government and the people of the United States at heart. He declared that the competition of Canadian railroads deprives the United States Government of "the power to properly regulate interstate commerce." If he had said that Canadian competition will aid and very materially aid, the Government of the United States in regulating interstate commerce and preserve the people of the United States from the extortion of railway monopolies, he would have been much nearer the truth. Congress has been obliged to interfere to protect the citizens of the United States from the greed and injustice of railway combinations. The oppression of these monopolies had become so galling that the people were forced to apply to the Legislature for relief. The Interstate Commerce law has not proved a very effective check to the tyranny of the American railways. What was needed to give the users of American railroads the relief they so badly need was not so much the restraint of law as the healthy action of free competition. The connection of the Canadian roads with the railroad system of the United States supplied that competition; and in a natural and perfectly legitimate way made the work of the Legislature much more simple and easy, and, at the same time, did much to free the people from the yoke of the railway rings. It is hardly to be expected that Congress will, by acceding to General Wilson's modest request, increase its difficulties and fasten upon the people a bondage which they already feel to be well nigh intolerable. The true policy of the representatives of the American people is certainly not to strengthen the hands of the railway monopolists by taking away almost the only check that exists to the exercise by them of almost unlimited power. They should rather encourage railway competition, no matter from what quarter it may come, and if they interfere with Canadian roads at all it should be to prevent them entering into combinations with the roads on the American side of the line. Canadian competition, as long as it remains free, is a benefit to the American people. The danger to them lies in the liability of the Canadian lines entering into an alliance with the lines on the other side of the border and thus killing a competition from which they already derive many and great advantages, and which are certain in the progress of time to become more and greater.

The allusion which General Wilson makes to the navigation laws of the United States is peculiarly unfortunate. Those laws are not working for the benefit of the people of the United States. Under them their foreign mercantile marine has almost entirely disappeared and their domestic trade is hampered and embarrassed. So injurious have these laws become to the trade and commerce of the United States that thoughtful and patriotic men are agitating for their modification and repeal. It is amusing to see General Wilson's attempts to excite alarm among Americans at the growing importance of Canada. It is surely an insult to the American people sixty millions strong, to tell them that they have anything to fear from either trade competition or the military prowess of a neighboring community numbering barely five millions. This doughty general must regard his countrymen as the veriest poltroons when he tries to excite their fears by telling them that twenty-five years hence, when the population of the United States will, if its increases in the same ratio as the General calculates for Canada, be considerably more than two hundred millions, they will be in danger of an armed invasion from these terrible Canadians, who will, according to him, then number some twenty millions. The Americans will certainly not feel complimented when they are told that one Canadian is more than a match for ten American citizens. Surely General Wilson must greatly underrate the intelligence as well as the courage of his countrymen when he thinks that such an appeal to their timidity can have any other effect than to make himself ridiculous.

The advocate of the railway rings had a weak case and he did not, in our judgment, manage it at all skilfully. We very much mistake if both the Congressional Committee and American public are not shrewd enough to see that the real objects of his attack are the rights and interests of the citizens of the United States and not the Canadian Government or the Canadian railways.

PRINTING-INK AND PAPER.—Printing-ink appears blacker and colder on white paper than on tinted paper; while on yellow or tinted paper it appears pale and without density. For taking printing-ink most perfectly a paper should be chosen that is free from wood in its composition and that is not too strongly glazed. Wood paper is said to injure the ink through the nature of its composition. Its materials are very absorbent of light and air and its ingredients go badly with colour. Pale glazed or enamelled paper, on the other hand, brings out colour brilliantly.

In order to get as much information as possible out of the movements of an isolated barometer, its indications should be watched in conjunction with the readings of a thermometer in the shade, and very careful attention should also be given to the direction of the wind and its changes. There is a couplet which conveys an important rule with respect to the change of wind-direction, and the truth of which is well known to every sailor. "When the wind shifts against the sun, Trust it not, for back it will run." The wind in the northern hemisphere usually shifts with watch-hands, and a change in this direction is called veering. A change in the opposite way is called backing, and indicates less a storm is approaching.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Huron County farmers have sold $100,000 worth of apples this season.

The Council of the Winnipeg Board of Trade condemn the Kubanka wheat.

Cattle and sheep are reported to have wintered well on the North-West ranches.

Premier Greenway states that a contract has been entered into and the finances arranged for the construction of the Red River Valley railway, and that the road will be into Portage la Prairie by October 1st.

The Public accounts for British Columbia show a deficit, for the last fiscal year, of $189,798. The receipts were $541,516, and the expenditures $731,314. Liberal grants to public works were the cause of the excessive outlays.

Prominent citizens of Ottawa are taking steps to tender a public banquet to Lord Lansdowne previous to his departure from Canada. It is considered probable, however, that his Excellency will stay to prorogue Parliament, and will not leave before June.

A Reuter's despatch from Winnipeg in the *London Daily News* informs the English public of the seasonable weather in the Canadian North-west as compared with the Northern States. In course of time, if due diligence be used, our misrepresented climate will be properly known and appreciated abroad.

A Manitoba fire insurance company is applying to the Legislature for an amendment to its charter giving it power to insure against losses by hailstorms and frost. In the Western States, where blizzards are all too frequent and where occasionally the mercury freezes, frost and wind insurance companies are a necessity. It is popular to believe that the meteorological troubles afflicting these States do not fall to the lot of our North-West.

The Orillia Packet tells of a striking instance of animal affection. On Mr. Blair's farm an exceedingly intelligent dog and an aged, rather vicious horse formed a strong attachment. This affection was constant for several years, until some short time since the horse died, and the carcass was left in the bush. A member of the family found the dog early one morning lying by and guarding the carcass. The duty was continued for three weeks, the dog manifesting every evidence of grief, until one morning it too was found stretched out in death beside its friend.

There are quite a number of people of both sexes living at present in Cape Breton who have seen over one hundred winters. While passing through Mira a few days ago we were given the names of two aged people—a Mrs. McLeod, of Mira road, and a Mr. Malcolm McDonald, of Louisburg road, both of whom have celebrated their hundreth birth-day. Mrs. McLeod last summer walked nine miles in one day, and Mr. McDonald, who is a tailor by trade, can yet thread a needle without the use of glasses. We have heard of others who have reached their hundreth birthday, but have not now their names.

A legal firm in Halifax stands accused of the offence of charging for professional services sums less than the amounts fixed by law, and customary in the profession. The case is now being tried before the Law Society of Nova Scotia, and, of course, if the charge is established awful consequences will follow. In the meantime the trial is a splendid advertisement for the firm. It is, further, a thorough justification of trades combinations to regulate wages. If a law society can cut off from further employment a lawyer who works at a low rate, why should not a trades union have authority to deal with equal severity with those who violate its rules?

UNITED STATES.

Bessemer's steel patents have brought him $35,385,000 in royalties.

The next expedition that starts out in search of the North Pole will probably go by the way of Dakota.

Massachusetts spends $7,000,000 a year on her schools, yet not five per cent. of her school children learn to pronounce the letter "r."

An Ypsilanti man has a queer craze—that of collecting axes. He has 92 different kinds, and yet has wife complains of a scarcity of kindling wood.

A San Francisco girl slept twelve days, during which time she partook of no nourishment, but she was ready for her breakfast when she awoke.

James M. Bunker, a son of the Siamese twins, Eng. and Chang, is an inmate of the Kansas penitentiary for perjury in seeking a divorce from his wife.

Philadelphia is not far from the coal region, and yet the poor of that city who buy coal by the bucketful pay for it at the rate of about $15 per ton.

A Heyworth, Ill., lady has a crazy quilt with 28,063 pieces in it, and her husband has several shirts without any buttons on. He uses shirt studs.

A Kansas widow rode six miles during the recent cold snap to put a mortgage on her place, and the first thing she bought was a celluloid toilet set in a plush case.

Mrs. Elizabeth Weaver Hendrickson, of DuQuoin, Ill., who is 102 years old, says she is the oldest Methodist in America, and is proud of being of the "shouting kind."

Crowds of people have crossed the Hudson river on the ice from Yonkers to the New Jersey shore. The feat had not been performed before since the winter of 1879.

There are 50 widows in New York City with fortunes ranging from $1,000,000, but the unmarried men claim that they fail to take advantage of their leap year privileges.

Brooklyn policemen are able to predict the weather by the sound from distant railway trains. A whistle that can never be heard in fine weather is distinctly audible a few hours before rain or snow.

Mrs. Mathner, of Texarkana, Ark., bid $500 in the stove to prevent the burglars getting it, and next morning built a fire without taking out the money. Her husband is excused by all the neighbors for his swearing.

While Chief of Police Crowley, of San Francisco, was on a still hunt for a gang of burglars, one of the precious rogues quietly entered his house and departing left his blessing, but took about five hundred dollars' worth of jewellery.

A special agent of the United States Treasury who has been investigating the recent opium smuggling cases across the Canadian frontier, has secured evidence that the smugglers have confederates in New York, and involving Government officials on the Pacific coast.

The proprietor and editor of a paper in Blakely, Ga., blackliated himself by the following card:—"On and after date, the undersigned gives notice that he will prosecute any person selling him intoxicating liquor of any kind, to the full extent of the law. This is not for the purpose of injuring wholesale dealers, but to get sober and stay so."

A Missouri farmer recently learned that the grand jury was about to indict him for working on Sunday. He didn't try to evade the charge, but on the contrary had his four sons summoned as witnesses against him. He was fined $1 and costs a total of $5. But as the mileage and witness fees of his sons amounted to $10.40, the family cleared $5.40 on the transaction.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall is said to have pocketed since last September fully $30,000 in marriage fees. One bridegroom gave him a cheque for $5,000 for tying the nuptial knot. Dr. Hall is worth $1,000,000; his total income is at least $100,000. His congregation is the wealthiest in New York. The amount of $400,000,000 may be seen in his church any Sunday morning. Dr. Hall has a monopoly of all the swell weddings. Brides who desire to be in the fashion insist upon being married by the millionaire clergyman.

The case of alleged malversation on the part of Jay Gould and Russell Sage in the case of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific trust has seemed to the District Attorney of New York serious enough to warrant its being laid before the grand jury. If it is not thrown out there these famous financiers will have to stand their trial for grand larceny, the punishment for which is imprisonment and fine, the former for not less than five nor more than ten years, and the latter not exceeding the value of the property misappropriated, with interest from the day of the larceny and twenty per cent. additional. The alleged offence occurred eight years ago, and the amount called for to-day in case of conviction would be $5,500,000. It would give unmixed satisfaction to a good many people to see Jay Gould wear Sing Sing stripes for five years.

The United States will suffer far more than Great Britain from the failure of the Senate at Washington to adopt the new extradition treaty. This view is confirmed by the following utterances of the Chicago *Tribune* on the subject: "Bank officers, bookkeepers, and trust-fund holders who have been hesitating for fear that the Senate might ratify the treaty any day, will now be relieved from their apprehensions and can appropriate their employers' or depositors' money in gambling speculations to their hearts' content. For ten months more there is full license to plunder. For ten months more no defaulter or boodler need fear the penitentiary. For ten months more the Canadian door stands wide open and no one can molest them or make them afraid. The temptation still remains, and the Senate has renewed the premium for crime by generously extending the time. If the boodlers and defaulters do not have a picnic this summer it will not be the fault of the Senate."

FOREIGN.

It is now an imperial regulation in Brazil that persons who die from yellow fever shall be cremated, the State bearing the whole expense.

It has been decided that no theatre in Madrid will be allowed to open its doors next winter unless it shall be lighted by electricity.

Dr. Parker's congregation gave him as his valentine a beautiful desk and his full salary during the time he was absent in America.

It is stated both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell firmly believe they will be able to turn out the Ministry on its Local Government bill.

A half-breed Normandy horse lately drew a waggon with two men seventy-five miles in eight hours and fifty-seven minutes, including an hour's rest.

It is asserted that ex-Queen Isabella recently invited the chiefs of her family to a conference to discuss the prospects of overthrowing the Spanish regency.

Sir Edwin Arnold, it is stated, is likely to be appointed poet laureate in succession to Lord Tennyson, as the Queen warmly favours the author of "Light of Asia."

The omission of even the slightest allusion to John L. Sullivan or the Wild West Show in the Queen's Speech produced great disappointment in the United States.

Col. King-Harman declared in Parliament that the National League was losing power and that no real attempts were now made to hold meetings in the proclaimed districts.

It is stated Lord Randolph Churchill, during his recent visit, submitted a proposal that Russia should be left at liberty of action in Europe, on condition that she did not encroach upon Afghan territory.

MESSRS. Graham, M.P., and Burns, Socialist leaders, who were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for their connection with the Trafalgar square riots, were released from Pentonville prison on Saturday.

A Singapore missionary says that the deadly cobra of the Indian archipelago never exceeds the length of five feet. The hamadryas, a snake often confounded with the cobra, attains the length of 15 feet, and is very fierce. The python sometimes grows to be 20 feet long.

Madrid boasts of a woman one hundred and nine years old, with a daughter aged sixty, whom she takes out to walk every day, leading her by the hand. All of her life she has been a washerwoman, and only two years ago went with the rest of her crafts to wash a basketful of linen at the river edge. The astonishing thing is that she has always lived in one of the dirtiest streets in the city—a very dirty street in a Spanish city is a terror—and the sanitary experts are consequently in great despair at the failure of their theories.

Heat and Cold

Is a never-failing cause of disease. At this season of the year neuralgia, toothache, and a host of similar diseases are rampant. The great question, then, is to find the quickest, surest, and most economical remedy. Polson's NERVILINE exactly fills these requirements. It is prompt, efficient, and most economical, for it exceeds in power every known remedy, and is as cheap as inferior articles. A 10 cent sample bottle will give every person a chance to test it. Large bottles only 25 cents.

Fondness for Baked Monkeys.

"I have eaten with the Chinese in China," said Colonel Patrick Donan. "I have eaten with the President of the United States in the White House. I have eaten with nearly every nation on earth. In many cases I don't know what I have eaten, for I have always regarded it as bad taste to ask questions about the dishes that are provided in your honour by hospitable people. In China I have eaten rats, but I didn't know it; and what you don't know does you no harm. When the Sioux want to do you honour they will serve you up roast dog. In Spanish Honduras the dish of honour is baked monkey, and sweeter meat you could not imagine. These monkeys live up in the branches of trees and on the vines; their feet never touch the earth beneath them and they live on the choicest nuts and fruit. No chicken was ever so sweet and tender as baked monkey. I do confess, though, that on one of the last occasions of my dining in Honduras I did not feel that all was well when at the end of the meal I found I had stuffed myself with baked lizard. Of course there is nothing wrong with the lizard except our petty prejudices. It tasted splendid, but when at last I saw the big scaly leg and the claw of the lizard I didn't think I liked it."

Plum Growing.

Mr. P. E. Bucke, speaking to the Ottawa Fruit Growers' Association the other day, at Ottawa, said: in his estimation the Ottawa Valley plums were as good as those in any other part of the Dominion.

Dr. Hurlbert had had great success with the native yellow plum. The tree grew rapidly and the fruit was luscious. He recommended a trial for it.

Mr. R. B. White drew attention to the fact that the stones of our plums were not all large. He had seen some only about a quarter of an inch in length.

Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbottsford, stated that the plum seed brought from Russia, and which had done so well here, was not the real Russian plum. That species received here had been sent from Kiel, where the atmosphere is like that of Hamilton.

Prof. Saunders asked the fruit growers present to send different kinds of seeds to the Experimental farm to have them tested.

A "Put and Call."

This is a funny phrase to the uninitiated, but all the brokers understand it. They use it when a person gives a certain per cent. for the option of buying or selling stock on a fixed day at a price stated on the day the option is given. It is often a serious operation to the dealer, but there is a more serious "put and call" than this: when you are "put" to bed with a severe cold and your friends "call a physician." Avoid all this by keeping in the house Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The great cure for pulmonary and blood diseases. Its action is marvellous. It cures the worst cough whether acute, lingering, or chronic. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Short Breath, Consumption, Night-sweats, and kindred affections, it surpasses all other medicines.

The latest fad on ball dresses are long angel sleeves.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—'till the streamlet becomes a restless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Handkerchiefs entirely lace are coming in vogue.

Many men of many minds;
Many pills of various kinds.

But for a mild, effective, *vegetable* purgative, you had better get Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They cure sick headache, bilious headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and bilious attacks; 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

Stripes are more than ever fashionable and most of the ginghams are laced-striped.

CIRCASSIAN HAIR RENEWER restores grey and faded hair to its natural color and prevents falling out.

There are many poke-brimmed bonnets among the importations of spring millinery.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and other attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

Buttons are no longer in evidence upon stylish costumes, and if seen at all are of the most inconspicuous pattern.

HUM! COUGH! CURE cures in one minute.

Parisian woolen spring street toilets in two shades of the same color have the skirt of the lighter shade, with draperies, waist, and short wrap of the darker.

Ocean Steamship Passengers

Via New York should take the Erie railway, as it is not only the shortest and best line, but lands people close to the piers of the leading steamship companies. In buying tickets, ask for the Erie.

Ribbons painted in jardiniere patterns to match the designs on bengalines, China silks, and challes come among millinery novelties for early spring.

Coff No More.

Watson's cough drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. See that the letters R. & T.W. are stamped on each drop.

Copper shades prevail in the new checked and striped woolens, and two tones of the color appear in place of white.

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, depressants, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of natural strength, from any cause whatever. Men—young, old or middle aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not mentioned above, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lubon's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Man*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address M. V. LUBON 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

Pere Hyacinth said lately that if the Church of Rome would give up infallibility, allow priests to marry, and render confession voluntary, it would rally to its side "all the dissenters and all the lukewarm."

People who are subject so bad breath, foul coated tongue, or any disorder of the Stomach, can at once be relieved by using Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters, the old and tried remedy. Ask your Druggist A. P. 327

GOOD AGENTS WANTED over the entire Dominion. Address, GEO. D. PERRY, 57 Church Street, Toronto.

Paine's Celery Compound

For The Nervous
The Debilitated
The Aged.

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

A NERVE TONIC.

GEORGE W. BOUTON, STAMFORD, CONN., says:
"For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy that PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND cured me. *It is* a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

AN ALTERATIVE.

ALONZO ABBOTT, WINDSOR, VT., says:
"I believe PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND saved my life. My trouble seemed to be an internal humor. Before I used it I was covered with an eruption from head to feet. The eruption rapidly healing, and I am five hundred per cent. better every way."

A LAXATIVE.

A. G. BEAN, WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., says:
For two years past I have been a great sufferer from kidney and liver troubles, attended with dyspepsia and constipation. Before I began to take CELERY COMPOUND it seemed as though *everything* ailed me. Now I can say *nothing* ails me.

A DIURETIC.

GEORGE ABBOTT, SIOUX CITY, Iowa, says:
"I have been using PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND and it has done me more good for kidneys and lame back than any other medicine I have ever taken.

Hundreds of testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circular.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors
Montreal, Que.

Water PURE LIVING STREAM. AUGERS, bore 20 feet per hour. Also Rock Drills—Hand, Horse, or Steam Power. Send for Catalogue.
Baldlaw Manufacturing Co., HAMILTON, ONT.

PILES INSTANT RELIEF. Final Cure. Send your address and 10c. in stamps for book "Treatise on Diseases of Man." Address,
M. V. LUBON,
47 Wellington St. E.,
Toronto, Ont.

Catarrh,

Cold in the Head, Hay Fever, etc., can positively be cured. A new method. A medicine guaranteed to cure. No cure no pay. If you have tried other remedies that failed to cure, you will not be disappointed in this. For full particulars address, M. V. LUBON, 47 Wellington St. E., Toronto, Canada. Send 10c. in stamps for book, "Treatise on Disease of Man."

THE
Toronto Silver Plate Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
TRADE MARK.
ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.
TORONTO.

YOUNG MEN
Desiring to obtain a Business Education, or become proficient in Shorthand and Typewriting, should attend the
BRITISH AMERICAN BUSINESS COLLEGE
Arcade, Yonge street, Toronto.
For Circulars, etc., Address C. O'DEA, Secretary

CANADA PERMANENT
LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY
INCORPORATED A.D. 1855.

Subscribed Capital,	$3,500,000
Paid-up Capital,	2,000,000
Reserve Fund,	1,100,000
Total Assets,	9,500,615

Office:—Cor. Bldgs, Toronto St., Toronto.

STRAIGHT LOANS, OR CREDIT FONCIER PLAN.

The Company has a large amount of money to lend on Real Estate securities at the lowest current rate of interest repayable either in one sum or by instalments as may be desired by the borrower. Applications may be made direct to the undersigned by letter or otherwise, or to the local representative of the Company throughout Ontario. As the Company always has funds on hand no delay need be expected. Expenses reduced to minimum.
Mortgages and Municipal Debentures Purchased.
J. HERBERT MASON, Managing Director

STEELE BROS & CO'S
SEEDS.
STEELE BROS & CO.
TORONTO ONT.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASS'N.
CAPITAL AND FUNDS NOW OVER $3,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE, 12 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, ONT.
A HOME COMPANY, ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1871.

To this date, October 31, 1887, there has been returned:

To the heirs of Policy-holders (death claims)	$949 249 00
To the holders of matured Endowment Policies	28,482 83
To Policy-holders on surrender of Policies	96,656 00
To Policy-holders for Cash Profits (including those allocated and being paid)	432,544 02
To holders of Annuity Bonds	14,067 84
Loaned to Policy-holders on Security of their Policies	82,264 98
	$1,376,174 47

Policies in Force over 10,000. Amount over $15,000,000.
PRESIDENT—HON. SIR W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., K.C.M.G.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—WILLIAM ELLIOTT, ESQ.; EDWARD HOOPER, ESQ.
J. K. MACDONALD, Managing Director.
Policies Non-forfeitable after 2 years and Indisputable after 3 years.

PATENTS For Sale—Illustrated descriptive Circulars free. R. Chamberlain, Washington.
WORK FOR ALL—$250 a week, and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.
BEST IMPORTED ENGLISH SHEEPS, also Small American Hogs Casings. Quality guaranteed. In lots to suit purchasers. Write for prices.
Jas. Park & Son.

Fruit Specialty—PLUMS in large supply. Dealers billed out on liberal terms at the HALTON NURSERIES, Burlington, Ont. TREES. H. H. HURD & SON, Proprietors. Also can offer a few cars Red and Yellow Globe Onions

Roses, Dahlias,
And all other Flowering Plants, in great variety. Illustrated Catalogue upon application.
Webster Bros., Florists, Hamilton.

WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., (successors to)
W. GRAHAM & CO., 393 Yonge St., Toronto, Dealers in all kinds Band and Orchestra Instruments, both New and Second-Hand. Vocal and Instrumental Sheet Music, Music Books, etc. Instruction Books for every Instrument. Agents for Carl Fischer's BAND & ORCHESTRA MUSIC. Send for Catalogues.

GUELPH Business College, Guelph, Ont. The Faculty has been strengthened, the premises enlarged, and new appliances added. The Business Department affords one of the best courses obtainable while the Shorthand Department has accomplished results unequalled in the history of shorthand. Ladies admitted to all advantages offered by the Institution. Students enter at any time. Circulars mailed free. M. MACCORMICK, Principal.

FOR THE
Brick Machine
That's taking the lead, new or second hand, apply to
ALEX. DOIG, 61 Nelson St., Toronto.

J. L. JONES
WOOD ENGRAVER
10 KING'S EAST
TORONTO

SEEDS 1850 1888 BRUCE'S GENUINE GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS for 1888. Our descriptive and priced Catalogue for spring trade is now ready, and will be mailed free to all applicants, and to customers of last year without solicitation. MARKET GARDENERS will find it to their advantage to now our seeds.
JNO. A. BRUCE & CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

LADIES' Dress and mantle cutting by this new and improved
TAILORS' SQUARE.
Satisfaction guaranteed to teach ladies the full art of cutting all garments worn by ladies and children. PROF SMITH, 340 Queen St W., Toronto. Agents wanted.

$9.999.00
IN GOLD
TO BE GIVEN AWAY

In order to introduce my Nursery stock throughout the United States and Canada, I will give away $9,999.00 in gold as follows, to the parties sending me the largest list of names, with Cash, or $1 Two Cent Postage Stamps for any one of the following collection of plants or bulbs, which will be sent by mail (Postpaid), in April next, and guaranteed to arrive in good condition:

No. 1.—6 Hardy Roses.
2.—6 Everblooming Roses.
3.—6 Hardy Climbing Roses.
4.—6 Dahlias.
5.—6 Gladiolus.
6.—3 Hardy Grape Vines.
7.—6 Raspberries, 4 each, black and red.
8.—20 Strawberry Plants, 4 choice kinds.

All letters with stamps enclosed as requested above, for plants, will be numbered as they come to hand, and the first thirteen hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st.	$2000	The next	20, $10 each.
2nd.	100	The next	40, 5 each.
3rd.	75	The next	415, 2 each.
4th.	50	The next	820, 1 each.
5th.	30		

After 20 thousand letters have been received, the numbers of the next eleven hundred letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st.	$2000	The next	20, $15 each.
2nd.	125	The next	15, 10 each.
3rd.	75	The next	45, 5 each.
4th.	50	The next	870, 2 each.
5th.	25	The next	700, 1 each.

After 30 thousand letters have been received, the numbers of the next one thousand letters will receive gifts as follows:

1st.	$200	The next	5, $50 each.
2nd.	150	The next	10, 25 each.
3rd.	100	The next	15, 10 each.
4th.	75	The next	70, 5 each.
5th.	50	The next	900, 1 each.

After 100 thousand letters have been received, the numbers of the next one hundred and nine hundred will receive gifts as follows:

1st.	$200	The next	10 $20 each.
2nd.	100	The next	20 10 each.
The next	5	The next	670 1 each.

Any person may send any number of times for any of above collections.

If three cents' extra is sent, I will send in April a printed list of the names of all persons who are entitled to the gifts.

As a direct investment this will not pay, but my object is by introducing my stock, and build up a trade by mail. I employ no agents, but deal direct with you, and can sell and deliver stock to any part of the United States or Canada, by mail, express or freight, at about one-half the prices asked by other nurserymen through agents. Send me a list of wants and I will quote you prices. Mention this paper, and address all letters to

J. LAHMER,
WOODSTOCK, - - - ONTARIO, CANADA.

FISHERY TREATY.

A SUMMARY OF THE DOCUMENT.

At last the terms of the new treaty between Great Britain and the United States re Canadian fisheries are made public.

The treaty provides for the appointment of a commission to delimit the waters to which the United States, in the treaty of 1818, renounced forever the liberty of taking and curing fish.

The commission is to meet without delay. It will comprise two commissioners appointed by the British Government, and two by the United States.

The delimitation shall be marked on British Admiralty charts, the three mile limit being measured seaward from low water mark, excepting in waters not otherwise provided for in the treaty, in which case the three miles shall be measured from a point in the harbor where the width does not exceed ten marine miles.

Any disagreement of the commissioners shall be subject to final decision by an umpire selected by both Governments.

United States fishing vessels will continue to have free navigation of the Strait of Canso.

United States fishing vessels entering harbors mentioned in Article 1 shall conform to the Canadian harbor regulations.

In case of disaster United States fishing vessels may unload, tranship or sell their fish cargoes in specified Canadian and Newfoundland harbors, subject to customs laws and regulations.

Licenses to purchase supplies in established Canadian ports for the homeward voyage shall be granted to United States fishing vessels.

Canadian and Newfoundland fishing vessels are guaranteed on the United States Atlantic coast all privileges enjoyed by United States vessels in Canadian and Newfoundland waters.

Severe penalties are laid down for unlawful fishing in the waters referred to in Article 1. The offending vessel may be forfeited, together with supplies and cargo aboard.

The most important article provides that when free trade in fish oil, whale oil, seal oil and fish of all kinds (except fish preserved in oil) is established between Canada, Newfoundland and Labrador on the one hand and the United States on the other, the privilege of entering British American waters shall be gratuitously according to United States vessels for the following purposes; (1) The purchasing of provisions, bait, ice, seine, lines and all other supplies and outfits; (2) transhipment of catching for transport by any means of conveyance; (3) shipping of crews.

Supplies shall not be obtained by barter, but bait must be so obtained. Like privileges shall be continued or given to fishing vessels of Canada and of Newfoundland on the United States Atlantic cost.

The assent of the United States Senate, Dominion Parliament and Newfoundland Legislature shall be received before the treaty is ratified.

Sir Charles Tupper authorizes the following as the official points of the fishery treaty, which was read at the Cabinet meeting last week: The subject of bait was discussed and finally approved of, and arrangement made by which a tonnage license will be granted upon the terms formulated by the Canada Government. The question of free fisheries was strongly debated, the result being that while concessions were made on both sides the Canadian contention of specific rights to their fishing grounds were virtually conceded. A measure tending to reciprocal fishing advantages is defined in the treaty, the provisions however, becoming null and void unless the United States Government claims rights under such within two years of the coming in force of the treaty. The three mile limit under the treaty of 1818 is maintained and an international commission is to define it. Certain bays and inlets are to remain exclusively under Canadian control. American fishermen are prohibited from utilizing these except under extreme circumstances specified in the treaty. The commission to be appointed will comprise one commissioner appointed by the British Government, one by the United States, and these to choose a third. The headland dispute is likely to be compromised by a more generous definition and the line of demarcation from headland to headland made specific. Those questions will be settled by the survey commission. As to commercial questions, they were discussed unofficially. Mr. Bayard and his colleagues were anxious for freer commercial intercourse and the advisability is freely discussed of certain tariff changes looking to the admission of various classes of timber and iron ore from Canada. The President has prepared a state paper upon the subject of the conference.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

DECIMAL UNITS.—As the Metric System of Weights and Measures grows in universal favor, the need of a uniform decimal currency and of a decimal system of time measurement is becoming generally felt. Most countries already possess some form of decimal money, and even England is waking up to the advantages of decimal units. A recent scheme for decimalizing the pound sterling was well supported, the plan being to adopt the mill as the unit and divide the sovereign into 1000 mills, thus making the half-sovereign equal 500 mills, the crown 250, the double florin 200, the half-crown 125, the florin 100, the shilling 50, and the sixpence 25. In Weisbaden a step in decimal time-keeping has been taken. A new clock divides the day into 10 hours, the hour into ten decades, the decade into 10 minutes, the minute into 10 seconds, and the second into 10 rays. Similar units take the place of the usual degrees, minutes and seconds in the division of the circle.

PNEUMONIA EXPLAINED.—It is generally supposed that pneumonia is due to the accidental penetration of specific microbes into the system, but the observations of M. Jaccoud, a French student of the subject, show that the disease really results from the development under favorable conditions of microbic germs permanently present in the system. A chief condition of such development is a sudden chill, which explains the frequent coincidence of lung affections with abrupt changes of temperature.

A DEVELOPING ART.—Probably no application of science is advancing more rapidly than photography. Among recent appliances are a detective camera in the form of a watch, with a charm to hold a supply of miniature dry-plates, and a telescopic camera in which distant objects are brought near by telescopic aid and photographed. Modern dry-plates have made the camera quite available at night, and exquisite pictures are now taken by moonlight and even by starlight.

DWELLERS IN DARKNESS.—The cave animals of North America, according to Prof. A. S. Packard, comprise a total of 172 species of blind creatures, nearly all of which are mostly white in color.

TRACING THE CIRCULATION.—Starting with the idea that the hand varies sensibly in size with the amount of blood present in it at any moment, Prof. Mosso, the Italian physiologist, has made some most interesting investigations. In his first experiments the hand was placed in a closed vessel of water, when the change in the circulation produced by the movement, was shown by a rise or fall in the liquid in the narrow neck of the vessel. With a large balance on which the horizontal human body may be poised, he has found that one's thoughts may be literally weighed, and that even dreams, or the effect of a slight sound during slumber, turn the blood to the brain sufficiently to sink the balance at the head. When the brain of the balanced person is relaxing from thought the flow is toward the feet, with a corresponding oscillation. The investigator has continued his studies of the circulation until it seems that he may almost read one's thoughts and sensations. A tracing from a single pulse-beat shows him whether a person is fasting or not; two beats serve to determine whether the subject is a thinking or a heedless one, whether asleep or awake, cold or warm, agitated or calm. The changing pulse even told him when a professional friend was reading Italian and when Greek, the greater effort for the latter duly affecting the blood-flow.

WORK OF FIVE YEARS.—Prof. J. A. Fleming, the English electrician, shows that in 1882 an electric dynamo for 1200 lights weighed 44,820 pounds, the armature weighed 9800 pounds, the space occupied was 320 cubic feet, the horse-power required was 155, and the commercial efficiency was 67 per cent. The 1887 machine, with an armature of 1568 pounds, weighs 11,760 pounds, occupies about 180 cubic feet, requires about 112 horse-power, and has a commercial efficiency of over 90 per cent. A given current costs one fourth as much as in 1882.

A CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—In the tartar of teeth from skeletons of the stone age, Mr. Charters White, of the Odontological Society of Great Britain, has found specimens of the food eaten by our prehistoric ancestors 3000 years or more ago. The fragments indentified include portions of corn husks, spiral vessels from vegetables, starch husks, fruit cells, the point of a fish's tooth, and bits of wool, feathers and cartilage.

SURGICAL PROGRESS.—At two of the leading hospitals of Paris the death rate from amputations of all kinds has fallen from 50 per cent in 1880 to about 15 per cent at present.

—Read J. Dale & Son's advt.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Imprisonment for Life.

John Gamble, of Toronto, who was sentenced to death, for preforming a criminal operation upon Lizzie Bray, whom he hadseduced, which resulted in her death, has had his death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary.

MR. WM. BROCK, of Blairton, was badly injured by falling off a log which he was chopping last week.

LORD DUFFERN has accepted the Ambassadorship to Italy. In the expected European war Italy is expected to take a prominent part, and perhaps this explains Lord Dufferin's appointment to this post.

A couple of Consecon fishermen catch over a hundred pike per week in the lake at Roblin's Mills for shipment to the American market.

All the members to the new Liberal Government in Manitoba have been elected. Those who were opposed secured good majorities, as a result, it is said, of the strong feeling against the disallowance policy of the Dominion Government, and which it was thought the Norquay party were disposed to favor.

Dangerous Counterfeits.

Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely imitate the original in appearance and name. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, bearing such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post-paid on receipt of price (50c and $1) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Hon. C. Edwards Lester,

Late U. S. Consul to Italy, author of "The Glory and Shame of England," "America's Advancement," etc., etc., etc., writes as follows:—

New York, August 1, 1886.
122 E. 27th st.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.,

Gentlemen:—A sense of gratitude and the desire to render a service to the public impel me to make the following statements:

My college career, at New Haven, was interrupted by a severe cold which so enfeebled me that, for ten years, I led a hard struggle for life. Hemorrhage from the bronchial passages was the result of almost every fresh exposure. For years I was under treatment of the ablest practitioners without avail. At last I learned of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

which I used (moderately and in small doses) at the first recurrence of a cold or any chest difficulty, and from which I invariably found relief. This was over 28 years ago. With all sorts of exposure, in all sorts of climates, I have never, to this day, had any cold nor any affection of the throat or lungs which did not yield to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL within 24 hours.

Of course I have never allowed myself to be without this remedy in all my voyages and travels. Under my own observation, it has given relief to vast numbers of persons; while in acute cases of pulmonary inflammation, such as croup and diphtheria in children, life has been preserved through its effects. I recommend its use in light but frequent doses. Properly administered, in accordance with your directions, it is

A Priceless Blessing

in any house. I speak earnestly because I feel earnestly. I have known many cases of apparently confirmed bronchitis and cough, with loss of voice, particularly among clergymen and other public speakers, perfectly cured by this medicine. Faithfully yours,

C. EDWARDS LESTER.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

OVERSHOES

at Cost at

T. ROBERTS'

A line of Ladies'

Curacoa Kid Boots

worth $3.75, for $2.75.

All Goods reduced in price and warranted solid Leather.

Weiss Block.

DON'T FORGET

The table. Of course we know you will not, but we thought we would remind you that we have

A DAINTY STOCK

of choice Groceries, which should claim your attention at this time. We have many

New Delicacies

which will satisfy the taste of the most critical epicure. And we have a

NICE FRESH STOCK

of Staple Goods which we are selling at prices that leave only a very small margin of profit.

Choice Teas, Aromatic Coffee.

All kinds of this season's

CANNED GOODS

and a fine stock of all the requisites for a Christmas Pudding. If low prices for standard goods will please you, send your orders.

GRAY & McGREGOR,
MADOC.

MEDICATED CONFECTIONERY.

Some choice lines at

WILSON'S DRUG STORE,

Durham St., Madoc.

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned desires to announce to the farmers of Madoc, and surrounding country that he has leased the

Farmers' Warehouse,

formerly occupied by Thomas Cross, Esq., and that he will be prepared to pay the

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

for all kinds of grain.

J. D. BREEZE

Madoc, Sept. 1st, 1887. 21-3m

Preserve your Sight

By wearing the only

FRANK LAZARUS

(Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris)

Renowned Spectacles & Eye Glasses

These Spectacles and Rye Glasses have been used for the past 35 years, and given in ever instance unbounded satisfaction. They are the best in the world. They never tire, and last many years without change.

For sale by

R. R. CREMENT & Co., Hardware, Madoc, and DR. TUTTLE, Tweed.

Frank Lazarus, Manufacturer, 28 Maryland Road, Harrow Road London, England. (Late Lazarus & Morris, Hartford, Conn.)

No connection with any other firm in the Dominion of Canada. 47

25,000 LBs. WOOL WANTED

AT THE

MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.

Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 6 lbs. and upwards of wool can have their own wool spun into yarn.

Tweeds, Flannelette, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.

D. MITCHELL.

Marmora, May 7th, 1887. 8-3m

JAS. WHYTOCK,

GROCER,

PROVISION DEALER.

BUTCHER, ETC,

MADOC - ONT

CHEAP MONEY.

The Subscriber has Private and Company Funds for Investment on

FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY

—at the—

LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.

5, 5½ and 6 Per Cent.,

according to the description of the loans.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,
Solicitor, Madoc.

August, 10th, 1887. 19-tf

PHOTOGRAPHS.

PORTRAITS IN ALL THE STYLES.

BABIES TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY,

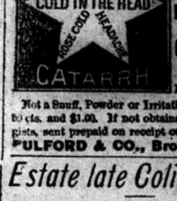
thus insuring a good portrait in almost every case.

By the use of the dry plates, finer work can be made in dark days than was possible by the old process. But we do not want anyone to depend on that, and defer coming till near sunset. The nearer the sun is to the zenith the better the light, and good results more certain. A dark day at noon is better than a bright day at 5 p. m.

BOOTS of all kinds on hand, and made to order on the premises.

D. MORRICE.

Madoc, April 21, 1887. 31y



A POSITIVE CURE FOR CATARRH. GIVES Immediate Relief FOR Cold in Head, HAY FEVER. EASY TO USE.

Not a Snuff, Powder or Irritating Liquid. Price 50 cts. and $1.00. If not obtainable at your druggists, sent prepaid on receipt of price. Address FULFORD & CO., Brockville, Ont.

Estate late Colin Russel

BUILDING LOTS for sale, in the northern part of the Village of Madoc, at reasonable prices and favorable terms. Garden plots to rent.

For particulars apply to Messrs. DOUGALL & STEWART, Solicitors, &c., O'Flynn Block, Madoc, or to

COLIN RUSSEL,
Agent for Mrs. Sarah Russel,
535 Rideau St., Ottawa.

HEALTH FOR ALL.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. Is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS

Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,

78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.

And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

☞ Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is 533 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious

North Hastings Review.

SYLVENUS F. WEAVER, Publisher. ["PARTY IS THE MADNESS OF MANY FOR THE GAIN OF A FEW."] TERMS: $1.00 if paid Strictly in Advance.

VOL. XI., No. 49. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, March 15, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

THE

TRADERS' BANK

OF CANADA.

(MADOC BRANCH.)

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Done. Drafts on all parts of Canada, United States and Great Britain issued.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of one Dollar and upwards received and Interest allowed on the same at the rate of

4 per cent. per Annum.

No notice of withdrawal of Deposits equired.

J. H. McCLELLAN,
MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.
Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 1ly

NEW STORE.

Best's old stand, at Eldorado, has been leased by Messrs. S. F. Weaver and W. W. Hudgins, who purpose opening the same about the 15th of April, next. They intend to stock the store with new goods of every kind and variety, so that the people of that section can secure everything that is needed at bottom prices. Save your cash and wait for bargains on the 15th of April.

Township Council.

The next regular meeting of the Township Council will be held at the Hall, Eldorado, on Monday, 26th inst.

Sale Register.

Mr. Wm. Vance offers his farm stock for sale by public auction, on Thursday, March 22nd. The sale will take place on the premises, lot 18, 5th Con. Madoc, at 12 o'clock. See postere.

School Exams.

The public examinations of the Model School will begin in the forenoon of Tuesday the 27th inst., in the primary department. All interested in the progress of the school should make it a point to be present.

Cheese in the North.

The manufacture of cheese is assuming large proportions in the northern townships of North Hastings. We understand a number of factories are being started in Dungannon and Faraday as well as other townships this year.

Spring Opening.

Mr. C. J. Vinard announces by posters this week that he has re-stocked his store at Bancroft with new and seasonable goods, of best value, comprising everything in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc. The people of Bancroft will do well to examine Mr. Vinard's stock.

Protective Society.

Napanee merchants are about to form a protective society with the object of obtaining a list of those who make a practice of running an account with no intention of paying. Such a society should be formed in every village or town. Why not the business men of Madoc organize themselves on the same line?

Personal.

Mr. Wm. Mackintosh, Inspector of Schools for North Hastings, has been for some time busily engaged officially visiting the schools of his inspectorate.

Capt. S. A. E. Halliwell, of Belleville, gave us a call on Monday.

Mrs. S. A. Davis, of Tweed, is visiting relatives in Madoc.

Mr. Wm. Ellis and family, of Tweed, were in Madoc on Saturday last.

Assistant Post Office Inspector Jones, of Kingston, was in town on Thursday last.

Important.

Owing to certain circumstances, it is necessary that all unpaid subscriptions to the REVIEW be paid within the next two weeks. For fear some have forgotten that their subscriptions have not been paid, their attention will be drawn to the same through next week's paper. Those to whom accounts had been sent some time ago, must settle the same without delay. We trust this will be sufficient notice, and those to whom it applies will respond promptly.

New Ads. This Week.

Bargains—J. C. Dale.
Special Notice—D. A. Caldwell.

Latest Local News.

If you are a wise man or woman you will go to W. W. Hudgins for your Teas, Groceries, Crockery and Glassware. Groceries and Crockery sold cheap.

J. R. Irish, Dentist, arrives every Tuesday on noon train. He is now extracting teeth without pain. See advertisement.

—New Store.

—Best's Stand, Eldorado.

—Open about 15th of April.

—Goods all new, and sold at lowest figures.

—Read the new ads.

—Read the newspaper law.

—The sidewalks are again covered with ice.

—Railway trains on nearly all lines were blocked on Tuesday.

—Look out for Weaver & Hudgins' advertisement next week.

—The cold snap of the first of the week is followed by fine weather.

—Save your eggs for the new store at Eldorado, and get the cash.

—The Marmora Woollen Mills are operated now by Mitchell & Danford.

—Everything from a needle to an anchor at the new store, Eldorado.

—All subscriptions due this office must be paid within the next two weeks.

—The storm on Sunday and two following days was the worst of the season.

—The C. O. R. north train had great difficulty in making the trip on Tuesday.

—Considerable marble has already been taken out of the quarry in this village.

—The new store, in Best's old stand, Eldorado, will be open about the 15th of April.

—Work is progressing favorably at the marble quarry. The blocks taken out are of the best quality.

—Mr. Wood made a rattling speech in the local House on the Quebec Resolutions. Want of space prevents its reproduction.

—Mr. D. A. Caldwell, through the columns of the REVIEW this week, requests all indebted to him to pay their accounts as soon as possible as he intends enlarging his business and must have money.

—Dry goods, groceries, crockery, glassware, boots and shoes, hardware, tinware, stoves, paints, oils, harness, coal oil, stationery, flour, feed, provisions, etc., etc., etc., at the new store, Best's stand, Eldorado. Open April 15th.

Fashionable.

It is now fashionable for young ladies to rise early and take a long walk into the country before breakfast.

Cheese.

There are eight hundred cheese factories in Ontario, and the value of the cheese made last year is $7,000,000.

Prospects Bright.

The prospects are bright for a large attendance at the Madoc High School, as soon as completed. The building should be erected as speedily as possible.

The Right House.

Mr. J. C. Dale is booming things at the "Right House." He has marked everything at the lowest figures and is bound to rush the stock off as quickly as possible. See advt. in this issue.

Marble Quarries.

Work will be extended in the marble line has soon as warm weather sets in. Several other quarries will be opened and further developments made. The results thus far are proving quite satisfactory.

Never Judge.

An exchange gives the following advice:—"Never judge by appearances. A shabby coat may contain an editor, while a man wearing a high-toned plughat and sporting a dude cane, may be a delinquent subscriber.

Big Day.

Saturday last was a big day at the "Right House." The stock was purchased by J. C. Dale and marked very low, and the fact reported through the REVIEW and by the circulation of bills, which resulted in the store being jammed with purchasers. Many had to go away without being attended to. The entire stock will be disposed of at bargains.

Madoc Post Office.

During the past week the Madoc Post Office has undergone a thorough renovation in the way of painting, lettering, etc. The whole of the interior of the office has been repainted—this time a handsome wine color—the numbers on the boxes, which are put on with gold leaf, presenting a beautiful contrast. Mr. W. H. O'Flynn is to be congratulated upon his taste and enterprise in thus improving appearances of the office; which is, without doubt, the most commodious, conveniently arranged, and withal tastefully finished in the province, outside of the towns and cities. In addition to what has already been done, it is Mr. O'Flynn's intention to place a large desk in one corner of the waiting room, supplied with pens and ink, post office blanks, etc., for the convenience of the public. This is a long-felt want, and will meet with the appreciation of our citizens.

From the report of the Postmaster General for 1886-7 we gather the following statistics as to our local postal matters:—The following sums for the conveyance of mails to the following places were paid:—To Midland railway station, $62; C.O.R. station, $208; Rimington, $416; Belleville $477; Flinton, $741. The salary at the Madoc office is $630. The revenue was $2,037.70. The number of money orders issued was 950, for a total of $14,503.27; the commission was $104.29; and the orders paid out amounted to $8,755.42.

Mr. O'Flynn has had twenty-one years' experience in post office matters—seven years as an assistant and fourteen years as postmaster proper—during the whole of which time he has been fortunate enough not to have a registered letter go astray or a complaint of any kind entered against him. Then add to this the obliging and accommodating disposition of both postmaster and assistant, exhibited almost daily by gratuitous acts of kindness in writing letters, addresses, etc., for those who, from whatever cause, need assistance in that line, and the courteous manner in which any information is given, and we may justly congratulate ourselves on such satisfactory state of affairs. With such an experience and reputation, Mr. O'Flynn need never be alarmed of the office ever being removed so long as he is willing to take charge of it and give the same attention as has been given in the past. The office is a credit to the town.

Mr. Jones, Assistant Post Office Inspector, paid Madoc a visit on Thursday, and, so far as we can learn, was well pleased with the general management of the office here.

Serious Accident.

Mr. Joseph Chambers, who resides near Bannockburn, met with a very painful and severe accident on Friday last while engaged in felling a tree. The tree, it appears, struck another near by in falling, causing it to slide back over the stump, and Mr. Chambers not having time to escape was caught between the falling tree and a log lying close by and thrown a distance of thirty feet. His leg was so severely crushed that he lay three hours in the snow unable to move before assistance was received. Dr. Sutton was at once sent for, and upon his arrival found the leg so badly mangled that amputation was necessary, which painful operation was performed with the assistance of Dr. Dafoe, who was also sent for. Mr. Chambers and the family have the sympathy of the whole community.

The Bancroft Railway Project.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Mr. Bowell presented petitions largely signed by residents of Plainfield, Thurlow, Queensboro, Tweed and Hungerford, for the passing of an Act to enable a company to be formed to build a railway from Belleville running up the valley of the River Moira by way of Tweed and Bridgewater and thence to Queensborough and Bannockburn, to connect with the Central Ontario railway, with power to make running arrangements with that road, and for an extension of the proposed road from Coe Hill to Bancroft and thence by a route to be chosen to meet the Canadian Pacific railway at Lake Nipissing, or at some other point in the Province of Quebec, or by any other route from Bridgewater and Queensborough.

The Fire Fiend.

On Friday morning last a fire broke out in the Gilmour Hotel, at the village of Gilmour, in the township of Tudor, and totally consumed the building with all its contents. Some of the inmates barely escaped with their lives. The surrounding buildings were with much difficulty saved.

On Monday the residence of Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson, a few miles north-east of Madoc, was totally destroyed by fire. It appears the chimney, which was on fire, bursted upstairs letting the whole mass of flames into the room which spread with great rapidity. Mrs. Johnson saw the fire and ran upstairs, but was strangled with smoke and in attempting to retrace her steps, fell to the bottom of the stairway, where she remained unconscious and would have been burned to death had not Mr. David Brown came to her assistance. The young men of the family were in the shanties, and the smaller children were at school, so that Mrs. Johnson and a little daughter were at home alone. The house and all its contents were burned. It will be remembered that Mrs. Johnson buried her husband but a few weeks ago, and then followed so suddenly by such a dreadful calamity is sure to enlist the earnest sympathy of her friends.

The Gold Mine.

The company operating the Richardson Gold Mine have leased the property for two years and purpose pushing work more extensively in the future. During the past two weeks considerable ore has been taken to the Malone mill and crushed, the test proving quite satisfactory to the operators. We understand the Bannockburn crusher will also be used for crushing ore. Later on the company purpose fitting up the Eldorado crusher, when they intend using up a large quantity of ore daily.

Cabourie, Casey vs. Cabourie.

By the recent legal intelligence from Toronto we observe that the appeal on the part of the heirs represented by Messrs. Flint & Sherry and John Hoskin, Q. C., for the infant defendants respecting the right of the widow of the late Felix Gabourie, to receive her annuity out of the corpus of the estate was dismissed with costs. The widow was represented by the solicitor for the plaintiff, A. A. McDonald. Three of the heirs, whose united claims amounted to the sum of $4,600, proposed, and which was accepted, a compromise of $2,200 in full of their three claims, and agreeing to pay their own costs. Negotations are pending between the plaintiff and the three other heirs represented by Messrs. Flint & Sherry with a view to a settlement on a reduced scale. The appeal to the Court of Appeal is not yet reached, and when it is disposed of this long and expensive suit will terminate. Two of the other shares have been defeated, thereby enabling the plaintiff so far to square with five out of the eight shares for the sum of $2,200. The total claim originally against the plaintiff was $18,690.09.

Bancroft School.

Following is the bi-monthly report of the pupils of the Bancroft school, at the written examinations held on the 28th and 29th February, in order of merit:—

Fourth Class.—Rosa George, Elvan George, Hannah Davy.

Third Class Senior:—Annie O'Brien, Alice Mullett, Annie Haase, and Frankie Ross.

Third Class Junior:—Julia Haase, Jennie Carleton, Hedley Jarman.

Second Class Senior:—Delilah Woodcock.

Junior Second Class:—Frank Thomson, Viola Woodcock, Lucy Woodcock.

Part Second Class:—Teddie Fletcher, Lizzie Carleton, Lizzie Mullett.

Number of pupils enrolled for the two months Jan'y and Feb'y, 1888, 41. Average attendance for Jan'y, 26. Average attendance for Feb'y, 30.

FRANK HUMPHERIES, Teacher.

The Midland Railway.

THE ROAD IS LIKELY TO BE BUILT FROM PETERBORO TO OTTAWA BY WAY OF PERTH.

The Midland Division of the G. T. R. is now built and trains are running as far east as Bridgewater, and the road bed is all ready to receive the rails into the town of Perth. One half of the right away from Perth to Ottawa, forty miles, has been purchased and the work of construction will begin in the spring, and it is expected that by next fall the line will be completed to Ottawa. It will enter the city in Lower Town, thus making a straight line of railway from Ottawa to Toronto.—Perth *Curier*.

Fatal Fire.

CAYUGA, Ont., March 6.—About one o'clock this morning a dwelling house about four miles from here, occupied by John Daley, was destroyed by fire and his wife and two children burned to death. An Italian who slept upstairs barely escaped with his life by jumping through a window. Mr. Daley was away from home.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Holloway's Pills.—The Great Need.—The blood is the life, and on its purity our health as well as our existence depends. These Pills thoroughly cleanse the vital fluid from all contaminations, and by that means strengthen and invigorate the whole system, healthily stimulate sluggish organs, repress over-excited action, and establish order of circulation and secretion throughout every part of the body. The balsamic nature of Holloway's Pills exercises marvellous power in giving tone to debilitated and nervous constitutions. These Pills dislodge all obstructions, both in the bowels and elsewhere, and are, on that account, much sought after for promoting regularity of action, in young females and delicate persons who are naturally weak, or have from some cause become so.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Orange Grand Lodge for Ontario East opened at Port Hope on Wednesday of last week. The delegates in attendance from Belleville were, Messrs. Wm. Johnson, F M. Clarke, and W. H. Gordon.

DEEP [illegible] wonders existin thousands of forms, [illegible] but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $20 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $20 in a single day at this work. All succeed.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179 I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WEISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.

Private money to loan at lowest rates.

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.

CHAS. J. LEONARD. | S. O'BRIEN.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 427

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.

BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,

Ashley Block, Belleville.

A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

D. E. K. STEWART,
507 Solicitor, Madoc

JOHN DALE,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc

A. F. WOOD,

Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

J. R. IRISH, L. D. S.

The only Licensed Dentist that visits MADOC, arrives at the WINDSOR HOUSE every Tuesday at one o'clock and stops until the next morning.

Can furnish better material and work and for a less fee than if remaining in the place the whole time. The vitalised air used for extracting teeth without pain, and the new local anaesthetics.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and repainted. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.

ROBT. SIMMONS, Prop.
Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 19-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,

(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.

JAMES McCAW,
Manager.
Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,

MADOC - P.O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of "Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Kerr, sen., and save the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys.

Residence at

454 C. F. AYLSWORTH.

A GREAT SECRET;

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER XXII.

As soon as Gerald got back to Mrs. Walton's house, after his visit to Lord Kingscliffe, he wrote a long letter to Madame de Lancry, telling her all about it, and asking her what he should do next.

The two following days, during which he could hear nothing and do nothing, were a time of torture to the young fellow; for solitary brooding over the matter brought him to the conclusion that there was something more than an accidental resemblance between the snappish old Earl and Mr. Beresford. Lord Kingscliffe was much older than Mr. Beresford, and, in spite of the paralysis of the latter, weaker and more infirm; his face was thinner, more sunken, and his voice feebler and less under control; but there was such a strong undefinable likeness between the two men in speech and manner, that, with a sudden hot flush, Gerald felt the question darting into his mind, "Could Mr. Beresford be the relation Lord Kingscliffe meant?" He felt horribly ashamed of himself the next moment for allowing such a suggestion to take shape; but, in spite of himself, it would come back again and again, each time strengthened by the suspicions and prejudices of Mr. Shaw, Peggy, and Madame de Lancry. But if so, if Mr. Beresford were really the ne'er-do-well connection of the Earl's, who had taken the ring thirteen years ago, why, what of that? He had repented of the wild ways of his youth—by the bye, he couldn't have been so very young thirteen years ago—well, at any rate, he had settled down respectably long since; and if he did drop a stone out of his ring in the railway-carriage on the night of the robbery, that did not prove— Gerald did not shape the thought further. But again Mr. Shaw's conviction that the stone was a valuable clue to the robber came into his mind to torture him with new and alarming fancies.

Peggy was still ill, so he was spared the pain of evading the questions she would have been sure to ask. He had been so much preoccupied by thoughts of her, and anxiety about the business he had in hand, that the small persecutions and insults of his fellow-boarder, Mr. Hicks, had for the last few days entirely failed of their effect; and when, on the third Sunday after his own and Peggy's arrival in London, he was told that his tormentor had gone away for his yearly holiday, the intelligence afforded him much less relief than it would have done a fortnight before. Mr. Hicks, however, never forgot to pay off a grudge, such as he considered he owed Peggy for snubbing him, and Gerald for supplanting him in the estimation of all the women in the house by the very simple means of practising ordinary courtesy toward them.

On this particular Sunday, Gerald was surprised at luncheon-time, when the ladies had returned from church, to find that there was a flutter of curiosity, surprise, and amusement among them, of which apparently he was the object. As soon as they saw that he noticed this, he was assailed by a fire of nods and smiles, half nervous, half malicious, of congratulations, of innuendoes, of "You might have told me!" and "When is it coming off?" which made him look from one to the other in amazement. Only Miss Simpson remained silent; and this fact awoke his suspicions that some trick had been played upon him.

"What does all this mean, Miss Simpson—can you tell me?" he asked quietly.

"Only that, at the suggestion of Mr. Hicks, who told us we should hear something worth listening to, we all went to the parish church this morning, and heard the banns between you and Miss Beresford published for the third time."

No one could have told, from the manner in which Gerald received this announcement, that he heard it for the first time. He had been so well prepared, by the expression of vulgar malice on her face, for some disagreeable news, that he was able to look straight at her and laugh quite naturally.

"I thought it would surprise you," he said simply.

And every face at the table underwent a sudden change. Miss Simpson, who had spread the report that he knew nothing about the publication of the banns, and had told them all to watch his face when he heard of it, was aghast; Mrs. Walton, who had only just got wind of the affair, looked unutterably relieved; while the sympathies of most of the rest turned at once in the right direction, the laugh raised was at the expense of Mr. Hicks and Miss Simpson; and, with the heartiness of reaction, real congratulations were showered upon Gerald instead of the mocking sham felicitations of a few minutes before. He received them with perfect self-possession, and did not even hurry away from the luncheon-table; but he was much relieved when the party broke up and dispersed in search of nap or novel, and he was free to snatch up his hat and dash out of doors for a little steady thought.

His anger against the perpetrator of the impudent trick soon spent itself; the fellow was out of reach, and there was an end to that side of the matter. But Peggy, what would she say if the story were to come to her ears? He could only hope that she would not be so deeply hurt and offended that she would break off her old affectionate intercourse with him, and either refuse to speak to him again at all or be so stiff and prim as to make him wish she had done so. Gerald did not know much about girls, but he understood that they were wilful creatures, who never saw any matter by the sun's light of common sense, and he thought it very likely that Peggy might refuse to believe that he had no hand in the matter, and quite improbable that she should treat him as a fellow-victim.

He had spent some time in Regent's Park, and was making his way through the throng of young men and maidens with the unmistakable impress of Sunday on their unbecoming clothes, when it occurred to him that he had been very foolish not to take the good-natured Mrs. Walton into his confidence, and beg her to help him in keeping the affair a secret from Peggy until she should get well. The fever was over now, and there was nothing the matter with her but extreme weakness, which kept her in her room still. Gerald hoped that by the time she came down-stairs he might summon enough courage to tell her the story as a joke, and at the same time he thought he was subtle enough to tell, by the way she received it, how she would be likely to listen to a suggestion that she should become his wife if he should ever be in position to make it. She would never marry Victor, that was certain; then why not marry him, in that dim future of all penniless young men, in which money is to be had for the mere trouble of drawing a cheque! Why not, indeed, when he loved her as nobody else ever would, as the fairest woman only gets one man to love her? The first irregular impulses of his passion had now been fanned into the steady fire of utter devotion, fed by her innocent caresses, by the elderly kisses he received, but scarcely dared to return. If she had only been some other man's daughter, and not Mr. Beresford's, he felt that he, inexperienced in woman's ways as he was, would have a better chance than any other man with this girl, who, petulant and wayward as he knew her to be, would always be a fairy princess to him.

He hurried back to Mrs. Walton's hoping that it might not be too late to warn her. But as soon as the door was opened by the servant he saw the landlady herself fluttering down the stairs, with a bunch of long ribbons, which she wore on the left shoulder of her Sunday dress, floating behind her: she stopped excitedly and beckoned to Gerald, who came up the stairs three at a time, delighted at having found his opportunity so soon. But no sooner had he come nearer, and had time to whisper to her, "Mrs. Walton, I want to speak to you particularly," than she turned and tripped upward like a will-o'-the-wisp, nodding to him encouragingly as he followed her.

On the first floor she paused, panting, and hissing out, "It's all right. Mr. and Mrs. Nesbitt are out, so you can go in here," she opened the door of the drawing-room, half-ushered, half-pushed him in, and then, instead of following, shut the door and ran down-stairs. Gerald could have sunk into the earth: leaning back on the sofa, supported by pillows, was Peggy. He could only see the top of her head over the cushions, and, as she did not move, he, after a moment's pause, turned to the door to escape. But he was not clever enough to do so unheard; as his fingers touched the handle she called feebly, "Gerald!" and he had to turn back again with a crimson face.

She was holding out her hand to him, so he came forward as boldly as he could, and stood in front of her, without at first daring to meet her eyes.

"I'm very glad you are so much better. We didn't expect to see you down so soon," said he, in a stifled, constrained voice.

"Aren't you glad to see me down, then, Gerald? I hoped you would be."

It was all right, then; she had not heard of the trick. Gerald's head went up with an expression of great relief, and he knelt down beside the sofa and looked at her for the first time. Her face was very thin and very white; but her eyes were so bright, and the smile about her mouth was such a happy one, that Gerald thought he had never seen her so pretty or so sweet before. As, kneeling he bent his head to look more closely at her, she stretched out her arms and put them lovingly around his neck. He was astonished, but very much pleased, by this tenderness; and, with his heart beating so violently that he was afraid its throbbing would frighten her and make her draw her arms away, he kept very still under her caress, and for the first moment dared not even lift his eyes to hers. When he did look at her again, she dropped her head gently upon his arm with a low sigh of utter content.

"What makes you so happy to-day, Peggy?" he asked softly.

She moved her head so that she could look up into his face, and said rather shyly, "I—I don't know." Then, suddenly raising herself, and burying her face on his shoulder with an impulse of irrepressible passionate affection, she whispered,

"Mrs. Walton has told me."

"Told you—what?"

"You know—what she heard in church this morning."

"And you are not angry? I was afraid you would be so angry," said Gerald, much relieved, but still more puzzled.

"Angry? No; I was astonished—I was almost frightened. It came upon me so suddenly, you know—so very suddenly. For I had never thought you—you loved me—like that. I had fancied, when I began to think about it at all, that—that you liked me, because you were kind, and because I was lonely, but not because—not because I was myself; I didn't think I was nice enough. And so—and so, of course, I was very much surprised this morning, and very, very happy."

"Happy! You like me well enough to—" Gerald stopped short. He saw now how the story had been repeated to her—saw that she loved him so well that even the unheard-of liberty of taking her consent for granted seemed no great offence in her eyes; and, in the burst of joy which succeeded to his bewilderment, he took her in his arms and kissed her over and over again. But presently came her inevitable demand for an explanation.

"Why didn't you tell me you wanted to marry me, Gerald? You might have known—"

She did not finish her sentence. But the simple-minded absence of any trace of coquetry from her voice and manner made her meaning clear.

Gerald hesitated. "What did you think when you first heard of it?" he asked.

"Well, at first I didn't know what to think. Then it came into my head that you might be going away somewhere—to emigrate perhaps—and that you didn't like to—leave me all alone by myself; and that you hadn't yet found courage to tell me so—you know you're rather shy with me sometimes; and yet there was no time to lose. So you—so you got everything ready: and, of course, when I was ill you couldn't tell me, and you had to wait until—until now. That's what I thought, Gerald. Was I right?"

"You are always right, my darling," said he tenderly, but rather vaguely. He was utterly bewildered by the position—did not confess to her that it was a false one—and was battling with a great longing to take advantage of it. So he evaded the question, and yielded to the delight of being with her, and holding her little hands, listening to the almost childish prattle she

[illegible] pleasure of talking [illegible] dropped away into [illegible] brought tea up to them with her own [illegible], and overwhelmed them both with a flood of congratulations which Gerald did not dare to try to stem. And at seven o'clock, Peggy being very tired, kind-hearted Mrs. Walton insisted on taking her up to bed; and Gerald, as he received the girl's loving good-night kiss, and pressed her in his arms, felt that confession was growing every moment more impossible.

He passed the night in a fever, which prevented his taking any rest. As he stood at the little window of his room in the early morning, watching the first rays of the sun shining on the glass panes of a studio opposite, and wishing to goodness that a sudden eclipse would let him go to sleep, he came to the conclusion that the only course open to him was to go boldly to Mr. Beresford as soon as his errand for Madame de Lancry was accomplished, and to ask him to let him take another situation, with a view to getting a position which would enable him to become a suitor for Peggy's hand. Having made up his mind to this course, he felt madly anxious to get his business in London over; and when, soon after breakfast, Peggy came down-stairs into Mrs. Walton's sitting-room, she found him restlessly wandering about the room with his hat in his hand, not liking to leave the house without having seen her, and yet eager to start on his daily journey to the Charing Cross Hotel.

"Why does Madame de Lancry want you to see Mr. Smith, Gerald?" asked Peggy when they were sitting by the fire together.

"I have to give him a letter from her, as I told you."

"Why couldn't she send it by post? She must have some other reason, Gerald."

After the discoveries he had lately made about the confidential clerk, Gerald thought this very probable. He wished to keep his suspicions to himself, however, but Peggy saw that something was being kept from her, and she coaxed, and teased, and guessed, and suggested, until at last Gerald was forced to confess that he held something stronger than mere suspicion that Smith was an accomplice in the robbery, if not in the murder.

"Stronger than suspicion! Oh Gerald, do you mean *proof*?"

"Yes; and I have proof of more than that."

"Of what? Gerald, Gerald, you can trust me."

"I have in my possession the clue to the murder that poor Mr. Shaw told us about the night he slept at 'Les Bouleaux.'"

He said these words very slowly, very distinctly, in a low voice, with his eyes fixed upon her white quivering face and his hand laid impressively upon hers. Both remained for a few seconds very quiet, very still, breathing heavily, and reading in each other's eyes the full measure of importance which each attached to the startling announcement. Then both started violently at the same moment, and turned their heads sharply to the screen before the door. Gerald got up and looked round it, but nobody was there.

"I thought I heard somebody come softly into the room," said he.

"I'm sure I did," said Peggy.

"You don't mind my leaving you for a minute, Peggy?"

She said "No," and he went out into the hall. There, talking to the servant, and glancing about him all the time with his sharp little black eyes, was Mr. Smith. Gerald was so much startled that he allowed the clerk to wring his hand heartily, without at first having a word to say in greeting.

"I got to town late last night, and went to the Charing Cross Hotel, where they gave me your card, and said you had been calling incessantly for the last fortnight. So I came straight up here this morning to find out what you wanted with me."

I have a letter to give you," said Gerald. And he took it out of his pocket and handed it to Smith, who changed color at sight of the hand-writing, and tore the envelope with clumsy fingers. It contained nothing but a blank sheet of paper.

Both men were equally surprised by this discovery, and they glanced suspiciously at each other, trying to learn the meaning of the trick from each other's face.

"Who is this interesting missive from?" asked Smith lightly.

"From Madame de Lancry," answered Gerald. "If you are going back to the hotel now, you might let me walk a little way with you."

He was anxious to go to the telegraph-office, anxious to get Smith out of the house without his having seen Peggy, if indeed it was not too late already.

The two men walked part of the way down Portland Place together, and Gerald left the other near the Langham Hotel, on the plea that he wanted to get some stamps. He then went into the post office, and telegraphed the news of Smith's arrival to Madame de Lancry. When he came out the other had disappeared. Gerald hurried back to Mrs. Walton's, only to find that the artful clerk had got back before him. When the young fellow entered the sitting-room, Smith was walking up and down, talking volubly, and with much excitement, while Peggy was sitting crouched in the armchair by the fire, in floods of tears.

"He says I must go back, Gerald; he says I must go back," she burst out. "Is is true? Must I go?"

"I don't see how there can be any question about it, under the circumstances," said Smith, wagging his head sympathetically. "Her father is ill, and has sent for her—scrawled this note to her with his own hand. How could any daughter refuse to go?"

And he gave Gerald a piece of paper, upon which, in Mr. Beresford's well-known left-handed scrawl, were written a few words, imploring his daughter to come to him.

"Gerald, you know that, ill or well, he never wants me," said Peggy piteously. "Must I go?"

"I'm afraid you must, dear. You can't refuse to go to your father when he's ill," answered he gravely.

Smith looked much relieved by this decision, and, having falfilled his purpose, he left the house, telling them he would call again in the evening. Some other inmates of the house came into the room as he went out, and Gerald and Peggy had no further opportunity of talking together until after dinner, when a telegram was brought to the former. He read it, glanced involuntarily with a troubled expression at Peggy, and left the room. She sprang up and followed him into the hall.

"What is it, Gerald? It is from Madame de Lancry, I know. What does it say?"

"I must go to Paris at once, and take the ring-stone with me," whispered he.

"O Gerald, and I have to go to that terrible house, 'Les Bouleaux,' without you! They will marry me to Victor, I know they will!"

Gerald started, and his face grew hot and crimson as he caught her in his arms.

"Gerald! Gerald!" she whispered, clinging to him. "You can save me from that; you will, won't you? Marry me before I go."

He pressed his lips to hers as she twined her arms lovingly, entreatingly about him. Her touch, her voice intoxicated him; no reason, no duty could stand against the charm she had for him.

"My darling, my darling! I will—I swear I will!" he whispered huskily.

As she leaned back her head on his shoulder in the ill-lighted little hall, a shudder passed over him from head to foot; for, by some odd effect of light and shadow, the face of the girl he loved, and to whom he had just plighted his faith, brought back to his mind the clear cut features of the face that had bent over his in the darkness of the *carriole* on the night of the murder. As she looked up, feeling him shiver, the odd resemblance was gone.

But Gerald was still cold from the shock, as he led Peggy, who was beaming with excitement and happiness, back to the sitting-room.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

NOTES ON CURRENT TOPICS.

Hotels are utilized as homes by the people of the United States to a far greater extent than by any other people. This fact and the rapid growth of the population of the country explain the wonderful increase in the number of hotels. It is estimated that on an average forty hotels are destroyed by fire every month in the United States, and yet the whole number does not decrease because the average of new ones erected every month is sixty-five. It is no wonder that the hotel clerk across the lines feels that he is a power in the land.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* cables to that paper as follows: "If the English press comments on the fisheries treaty have been cabled to America it ought to be explained that they represent nothing beyond a general and natural satisfaction that some sort of result has been reached. So far as I have seen, there is not an editor in England who understands the subject well enough to know whether the treaty is favourable to Canada or not. Certainly nobody can be discovered who cares a continental. The solitary desire here all along has been to have the dispute closed, no matter how, so long as there is an end to it. Nothing could be more mistaken than the idea that England was anxious to get the better of America in this matter. There would never have been a voice raised in opposition in the Commons if the whole Canadian case had been abandoned. As it is, Mr. Chamberlain is felt to have got through a delicate job very cleverly and successfully, and, I should say, he will return to England with a distinct increase in his political prestige."

The relationships existing among the members of the various royal families of Europe would puzzle the most expert genealogist, and must be somewhat confusing even to the royalties themselves. As the process of intermarriage goes on the degrees of kinship become more and more mixed and it will not be surprising if, at no distant date, a European king should be able to boast that he is his own grandfather. It is reported that Prince Albert Victor of Wales is betrothed to his first cousin, the Princess Alexandra of Greece, while the Princess Victoria is betrothed to her first cousin, the Crown Prince of Greece. There is a good deal of truth in the remark of a contemporary that the next generation of European monarchs will be mainly brothers and sisters and first cousins. It is to be hoped that the usual consequences will not follow this close intermarriage.

Those who are not possessed of much riches may console themselves in the contemplation of the unhappy state of mind of "Bonanza" Flood. Although two or three years ago he was worth $40,000,000, he is now oppressed with the fear that he will die a pauper. Last summer he and "Bonanza" Mackey lost between them something like $12,000,000 on the disastrous California wheat deal, and since then they have had a falling out. In a huff Flood determined to withdraw from business and invest the remainder of his fortune in such a way that it would not be liable to further shrinkage. He accordingly dumped all his local stocks, bonds and other quick assets on the San Francisco stock market, with the result that the market became demoralized, and Mr. Mackey bought up such of the securities as he wanted on his own terms, and the rest, as the Chicago *Mail* puts it, "went knocking about like loose barrels of pork in the hold of a storm-tossed ship, liable any minute to punch holes through the bottom." The result is that Mr. Flood is losing his sleep o'nights through dread that he will die a pauper, and is said to be in a pitiable state of mind. The old moral can be extracted from these facts.

A New Method of Steam Heating on the Erie.

The Motive Department of the Erie railway has invented a new system of steam heating, which does not infringe on any patent, has given great promise of success, and will doubtless be universally adopted by that company. The new system consists in direct heating by steam from the locomotive, which passes through a rubber hose coupling, running from car to car, each of which is filled with radiating pipes placed along the sides and under the seats. The heat in each car is controlled independently by a regulating valve. The coupling is carried from car to car in a similar manner to that which has been used successfully in Surden for many years. The cars can be easily coupled and when disconnected the coupling disconnects and closes off the steam automatically. No difficulty has been experienced in keeping the cars at an equable temperature in cold or mild weather. A number of cars are already equipped and in service, and others are being fitted up as rapidly as possible.

There is nothing like dressing your local items in rhetorical finery even if you have to come to plain English at the end. A Dakota paper describes a fire by saying that "the red flames danced in the heavens and flung their fiery arms about like a black fiend, pell, until Sam Jones got upon the roof and doused them out with a few pails of water."

Russia's War Preparations.

A military contributor to the Cologne *Gazette* writes: "The whole of the Russian cavalry and artillery are on the war footing. The plan of an invasion of Prussia is cleverly conceived and more threatening than has hitherto been believed. All the important Russian garrisons are located at railroad depots, which greatly facilitates a mobilization. Three Russian army corps, fully mobilized, are at present joined by only a part of the first German army corps, which cannot receive reinforcements but by way of the bridges of Thorn, Grandenz and Dirschau. The possibility of defending Eastern Prussia depends entirely upon these three bridges. On the eastern side of the Vistula there are only two railroads running through as far as the frontier to Insterburg. It is clear, no doubt, that with so small a force Germany is not able to make an aggressive movement; what, then, is the end of the concentrations of troops on the part of Russia? What of the enlargement of the fortifications of Kovna, Bialystock and Lomsha? They can have no other aim but that of accelerating the advance of troops to the German frontier as much as possible. The whole of the military proceedings of Russia bear the looks of a plan of invasion.

A Secret

of good health is found in the regular movement of the bowels and perfect action of the Liver. These organs were intended by nature to remove from the system all impurities. If you are constipated, you offer a "standing invitation" to a whole family of diseases and irregularities which will surely be "accepted," and you will have guests unwelcome and determined. All these unhappy conditions may be averted by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. Powerful for the effectual regulation of the bowels and Liver, establishing a healthy action of the entire wonderful organism with which we are created.

The London *Lancet* tells "how to lie when asleep." If it will teach some people how to keep from lying when awake it will do a public service.

Honey-moon.

"Say, Perkins, old boy, why don't we see you at the club any more? Has your mother-in-law shut down on you?" "No, Brown; the fact of the matter is, my home is so happy now that there is no inducement for me to leave it. You look incredulous, but it's a positive fact. You see, my wife used to suffer so much from functional derangements common to her sex, that her spirits and her temper were greatly affected. It was not her fault, of course, but it made home unpleasant all the same. But now, since she has begun to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, she has been so well and so happy that we are having our honey moon all over again."

It is said that a small hand indicates refinement, and yet we have seen "small hands," and held them, too, that brought out language anything but refined.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

For a man to undertake to drown his sorrow in the flowing bowl, is like trying to drown a cork in the ocean. You can get it under water all right, but as soon as you let go, it bobs up serenely again.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully, Dr. T. A. SLOCUM, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

A young lady recently presented her lover with an elaborately constructed pen-wiper, and was astonished the following Sunday to see him come to church wearing it as a cravat.

Whenever your Stomach or Bowels get out of order, causing Biliousness, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, and their attendant evils, take at once a dose of Dr. Carson's Stomach Bitters. Best family medicine. All Druggists, 50 cents.

Wife (looking up from her book)—"You knows a great many things, John. Now, what do you think should be done in a case of drowning?" Husband—"Have a funeral, of course."

Coff No More.

Watson's cough drops are the best in the world for the throat and chest, for the voice unequalled. See that the letters R. & T. W. are stamped on each drop.

"Bob, you say that you believe most diseases are contagious. How long have you entertained such notions?" "Ever since I sat alongside of a blue-eyed girl and caught the palpitation of the heart."

A Cure for Drunkenness.

The opium habit, depression, the morphine habit, nervous prostration caused by the use of tobacco, wakefulness, mental depression, softening of the brain, etc., premature old age, loss of vitality caused by over-exertion of the brain, and loss of, natural strength, from any cause whatever, in young, old or middle-aged—who are broken down from any of the above causes, or any cause not mentioned above, send your address and 10 cents in stamps for Lehner's Treatise, in book form, of *Diseases of Men*. Books sent sealed and secure from observation. Address R. V LYSON 47 Wellington street East, Toronto Ont.

One consequence of the institution of the parcel post between the United States and Canada will be that a good deal of the American seed business will be done from Canada. The parcel postage from here will be four cents a pound, which is less than the American postage rate. The supposition is that the American seedmen will send their seeds in bulk into this country, pack them here and mail them, paying the 20 per cent. duty.

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of

FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS,

A life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and P. O. address. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

LATEST BY CABLE.

Turkey and Prince Ferdinand—Effect of the Crown Prince's Illness on the Emperor.

LONDON, March 8.—Slowly the revolving Bulgarian question has got around again to the point where everybody waits to see what Turkey will do. It has halted at this point several times before within the last four years. Each time after a long delay it was officially discovered that Turkey would do nothing, which everybody unofficially knew from the beginning, and then, as if it were a new departure, the whole weary circuit has been begun all over again. A correspondent is expected to write daily bulletins about this wearisome diplomatic manœuvering, when in reality its periods of gestation are about eleven months each. The only difference this time is that the Russian is now ready to attend the accouchement with an escort of something like 750,000 mobilized troops. Whether this will inspire the Moslem midwife to find out that there really is something the matter remains to be seen.

Opinions here lean to the belief that Turkey will refuse to be frightened, and decline to begin a war by trying to coerce the Bulgarians; but this is not quite so clear as might be wished, and the English diplomats in Constantinople are working like beavers to offset Nelidoff's threats and Radowitz's intrigues. Inasmuch as the chief aim of the Turk's existence is to put off till next month what ought to have been done yesterday, there is the interesting probability that we shall be kept kicking our heels in idleness for a long time now awaiting his decision.

BERLIN, March 8, 1888.—Public interest is concentrated on the San Remo invalid and the complications likely to arise from his death. Among all classes throughout Germany it would be impossible to find a sane man who believes that the Crown Prince will live for three months longer. The open suppressal of news regarding his illness gave the finishing stroke to the hopes which a few people had maintained up to the last possible moment.

THE OLD MAN'S GRIEF.

Moreover, the increasing weakness of the Kaiser and the great grief he has shown at his grandson's death make people tremble at the thought of the possible effect on him of his son's death. Sitting alone in his palace, without a near blood relation now in his kingdom, with the Empress tottering on the brink of the grave, weighed down, too, by a dread of the storm which must break over Prussia after his death, and with flowers from his grandson's still unsodden grave as a rest for his eyes when they tire of poring over the documentary proof that Russia postponses her attack only in deference to his age, the wonder is that he still lives; that the long suspense regarding the Crown Prince has not already crushed him.

THE WISH TO SEE THE KAISER.

This feeling is what causes crowds from all parts of Berlin to stand daily in front of the palace waiting for a chance to assure themselves personally that the Kaiser is still alive and able to stand at his window.

Another sign of the times is that Prince William's belongings are being transferred to Berlin, and it is announced that he will remain here permanently instead of living as formerly much of the time at Potsdam.

A Bicycle for Women.

It is not an improbable thing that bicycling for ladies will be an accomplished fact before many days, as a Washington cycle-making firm has lately completed a bicycle and tandem bicycle, especially built with a view to meet demands of lady riders. The ladies' bicycle consists of a 30-inch rear-driving wheel and a 24-inch front-steering wheel connected by a U-shaped frame with ample space between the seat and hand-bar to allow freedom to the skirts for graceful mounting and dismounting. The seat is stationed directly over the front wheel, with the pedals immediately beneath, so that when seated the lady stands in an absolute vertical position over the pedals. The frame to which the pedals are attached is low, near the ground, enables the machine to be worked with perfect ease and without awkwardness or disarrangement of skirts. The machine is geared to a 54-inch wheel if desired, or any other gear that may be ordered. The tandem bicycle is one 32-inch driving and one 24 inch front steering wheel, with a connecting frame dropping low to the ground and running forward entirely beneath the feet of the front rider, thus having no gearing or frame of any kind in front of the forward rider, the handle-bars extending from the rear around to the side of the forward rider. Both riders sit directly over the rear wheel and drive it by two sets of pedals and endless chains. The steering and balancing is entirely under the control of the rear rider, making it unnecessary that the front one shall know anything about cycling. Several ladies have tried it and pronounce it a great success.

A Noted Inventor.

T. J. Mayall, who died at his home in Reading, Mass., on Saturday evening, was one of the most noted inventors in the United States, and had procured more patents, it is said, than any other known man. He began his career as a bobbin boy, and suffered many privations in his early life. When a young man he made a model of the first cylinder printing machine ever produced, and from it has grown not only the present industry of wall-paper printing, but of calico printing as well. He discovered the vulcanization of rubber, and was one of the largest inventors of rubber goods and axles, and has taken out over 200 patents in this country and over 70 in England. Some of his other inventions were revolvers, improved automatic batteries and revolving cannon shells, whose edges were curved like a chisel, so that they would bore through the armor of ships; a coffee roasting machine, which he introduced into Boston, a bobbin winding process, self-acting drawer for railroads, and at the time of his death was at work on an electric cable road which he operated railroad, which he was to put in operation in Boston and other cities.

HOUSEHOLD.

VALUE OF EGGS FOR FOOD.

They contain phosphorus, which is a brain food, and sulphur, which performs a variety of functions in the economy. And they are the best of nutriment for children, for, in a compact form, they contain everything that is necessary for the growth of the youthful frame. Eggs are, however, not only food—they are medicine also. The white is the most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extractable from the yelk is regarded by the Russians as an almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises and scratches.

A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fish bone fastened in the throat, and the whites of two eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible all but proof against jaundice in its most malignant phase. They can also be drunk in the shape of that "egg flip" which sustains the oratorical efforts of modern statesmen. The merits of eggs do not even end there. In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80,000,000 a year, and the Alsatians consume fully 38,000,000 in calico printing, and for dressing the leather used in making the finest of French kid gloves. Finally, not to mention various other employments for eggs in the arts, they may, of course, almost without trouble on the farmer's part, be converted into fowls, which in any shape are profitable to the seller and welcome to the buyer. Even egg shells are valuable, for alopath and homœopath alike agree in regarding them as the purest of carbonate of lime.

Feeding for eggs is the principal thing, no matter what breed one may keep for winter laying. Mashed potatoes in the soft food are very desirable one or two times a week. Vegetables are necessary as well as grain and animal food for a full development of the laying capacities of any breed of poultry.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT BY SUGAR.

It results from a special report made to the French Minister of Agriculture that sugar is an excellent agent for preserving meat, and possesses some advantages over salt. In fact, salt absorbs a portion of the nutritive substances and of the flavor of meat. When an analysis is made of a solution of the salt dissolved by water contained in meat, we find albuminoid bodies, extractive substances, potassa, and phosphoric acid. Salt deprives meat of these substances so much the more readily in proportion as it enters the tissues more deeply or acts for a longer time. It then results that the meat, when taken from the saline solution, has lost nutritive elements of genuine importance.

Powdered sugar, on the contrary, being less soluble, produces less liquid. It forms around the meat a solid crust, which removes very little water from it and does not alter its taste. Thus preserved, it suffices to immerse the meat in water before using it. Although this treatment costs a little more than preservation by salt, account must be taken of the final result and of the loss prevented, which offsets the difference in cost between the two preservative agents. We think that navigators might profit by this.

The Jungle Cock.

We retired behind a clump of bushes and sat down to await victims. A loud crow from the decoy was soon answered by one from a cock some way off. Our bird on hearing it stood more upright and seemed to listen for a few seconds before responding, which he did loudly and defiantly. Again the unseen jungle cock crowed; it was evidently approaching the decoy, whose excitement was manifest. He tugged at the cord, flapping his wings and calling angrily as he tried to free his leg. As the stranger drew near the interchange of crows became less vigorous, and at last he alighted on the ground with a flutter outside the ring of nooses which were almost invisible from our ambush. With ruffled feathers and outstretched head he manœuvred round the decoy, which stood impatiently awaiting his attack. With a shrill cry he came on, straight at the foe, thirsting for battle. Alas for his hopes! A noose tightened around his leg, and bending double with the strain the springy bamboo converts his charge into an ignominious sprawl and whips him back a foot with outspread wings. Plucky little chap, he is up again, and with a shake of his firmly-entangled leg makes another charge at the excited decoy with the same result. The boy beside me, who has been watching the proceedings with open-mouthed interest, does not seem in a hurry to complete the capture, but after a poke or two from my stick springs up and seizes the snared cock just as he succumbs to his fourth rush. Fighting his human foe gamely with beak and spurs he is deposited in a bag his captor carries, where he soon gives up struggling and lies motionless. The common jungle cock is one of the handsomest birds in India. Resembling a large bantam in shape, with bold, upright carriage, splendidly-varied plumage, and long spurs, he looks a game cock all over. A determined fighter, he does not know when he is beaten, and I have seen a bird too exhausted to use his spurs seize his opponent by the hackle and cling to it with the tenacity of a bulldog. The Burman enjoys few sports more than this, and in many districts seven paddy boats out of ten may be seen with the owner's bird on board tied by the leg, for a bout of fighting, if opportunity occurs. —[Macmillan's Magazine.

Stretching a Point.

A dyspeptic whose ailment is as much a matter of the nerves as anything is accustomed to ask his relations such crucial questions as these—"Will it hurt me to eat a tart? What is your opinion?" If the answer is unwaveringly encouraging, he enjoys his meal, and is seldom sorry that he indulged in it. "Frank," said he to his brother, as they sat down to their dinner one day, "do you think I might eat a bit of fowl?" "Undoubtedly." "You don't think it will hurt me?" "I am quite sure of it." Accordingly the dyspeptic yielded, and gave himself up without stint to the pleasure of the table. An hour later he sought his brother. "Frank," said he solemnly, "I shall never believe in you again. I followed your advice, and I'd better have eaten a crust—a dry crust." The adviser was not going to relinquish, without a struggle, his reputation as oracle. "My dear fellow," said he, with upraised brows and outstretched hands, "you asked me if I thought you could indulge in a bit of the fowls. I didn't say you were equal to the entire bird."

FLORICULTURAL.

HOUSE PLANTS, BASKETS, ETC.

Usually a cactus is the ugliest thing in all vegetable creation, but when it blossoms there is nothing more beautiful, and one can well afford to care for them for years only to get them to blossom once. Cactuses do not require a great deal of water at any time, and our plan is to set them back from the light in November and not water them oftener than once a month until spring. Then we give them a good soaking and water them rather sparingly the remainder of the season, and they will do well and put forth blossoms, if they are of the proper age. The pots are filled with a mold of well-rotted soda.

A friend was complaining that she could not succeed with a hanging basket. This I have found to be a very common complaint, and nearly every time the reason is lack of water. I placed a thermometer among the flowers on the window shelves, an then hung it with a hanging basket about seven feet from the floor and two feet from the ceiling, and found that the hanging basket was in a temperature over ten degrees higher than the other flowers, and nearer the ceiling it was warmer yet. Of course, under these circumstances, the earth in the hanging basket would dry out sooner than that in the flower pots. Again, in a good hanging basket there are more leaves to constantly exhale moisture than there are in a dozen flower pots, and this would further exhaust the moisture in the soil. We water a hanging basket by dipping it bodily into a pailful of water and letting it get thoroughly soaked, once a week, besides giving it water when the other flowers are watered. We use Kenilworth ivy, parlor ivy, wandering Jew and oxalis in our hanging baskets, and have one started which is filled with saxifrage, which makes a very nice plant for this purpose. Parlor ivy is used by some, but we prefer to train it up over the windows instead of allowing the vines to hang down. Ivy geraniums are very good also, if care is taken with them. A well-grown hanging basket is one of the prettiest ornaments that can be used in decorating a room, and it is worth one's while to spend some time in doing for it.

I do not know why we are so successful with our window gardens, but they grow an flourish, and every one exclaims at their beauty. One thing, I think, is that my wife and I are always fussing with them when we have a little time, and it does really seem that flowers appreciate petting. We have callas, coleuses, fuchsias, geraniums of high and low degrees, lantanas, petunias, begonias, even to a big thrifty rex. Nearly every one of them is vigorous and hearty. We try to keep our house from getting too warm for our own health, and the flowers are not subjected to great extremes, for we keep fires day and night and the temperature does not vary much. I think most houses are kept too warm for the health of flowers, and I frequently go into houses that are so warm that the perspiration starts from every pore, and very frequently these houses, as I know, are not kept warmed through the night. Such alternate grilling and freezing would be the death of me, and I am not a house plant, by any means!

MILLER PURVIS.

New and beautiful chrysanthemums still appear. The growing appreciation of this sturdy plant is to be encouraged.

We may now plant dahlia and chrysanthemum seeds in boxes or pots, placing them in sunny windows. They will bloom next Fall.

Roses, new and old, galore. We will speak of these later. The catalogues must be examined. There are few among *new* roses, that are equal to the best of the old.

Sweet Peas (plant them as early as possible), striped zinnias, Spiræa Van Houttei, striped single dahlias are among the interesting new and old seeds and plants now offered.

New strains of pansies continue to command the "best positions" in the catalogues of 1888. Only give these fine strains a suitable place and good care and one is delighted with the many-faced blooms until frosts and often in mid-winter.

Verbenas have been greatly improved of late. The flowers are larger, the colors more varied and intense. There are few plants more satisfactory as bedders. They bloom from early in the season continuously until long after frost. If to be grown from seeds, it is well to sow now.

Many so-called new varieties of musk and watermelons find a conspicuous place in the 1888 catalogues. We have spent much time during a few years past in trying all the new kinds of melons, but are not prepared to give any preference of the new over the old. It is well to try these varieties in a small way if one has the inclination and the time.

The Air.

The *debris* of dead plants and animals is nearly always present in air, but it is only under certain conditions that it can be regarded as an impurity from a hygienic point of view—that is to say, when, by reason of its abundance, it deoxidises the air to any appreciable extent, or when it is specially irritating in character. Far more important are the products of putrefaction—heavy gases and vapours, charged with suspended organic matter, hanging about over localities in which they originate. These vapours do not mix readily with the surrounding air, and the moist matters they hold in suspension do not readily become broken up. Such vapours love the lower air, requiring nothing less than a storm to disperse them, and the matter they contain seems to require a specially active oxygen to burn it up. The air in towns is much polluted by the products of putrefaction; wholly rural districts and little villages may however suffer from the same cause. The exhalations are derived mainly from dustbins, compound middens, cesspools, all sewers not regularly and frequently flushed, and also from churchyards, vaults and cemeteries. The air in and around dustbins, middens, and cesspools nearly always contains the dead organic matter just noticed, an excess of carbonic acid, and a deficiency of oxygen.

Though workers in copper seldom suffer any ill health from their work, yet the particles of the mineral enter their system so as to completely saturate them in process of time. Some old coppersmith have had their hair turn green instead of gray, and their bones have been found green after death.

STATISTICS.

A many as 906,000 dog-licenses were in Great Britain last year. The duty amounted to £340,000.

The United States in 1886 took from England one fourth of the whole iron and steel exports. In 1885 397,668 tons were taken, value £4,106,109; in 1885, 796,526 tons, value £5,592,561.

There are 197 "towns" in New Zealand, but 82 of them have less than 100 inhabitants, while Devonport, the most populous, has only 2,650 inhabitants. Throughout the whole colony there are only 5·561 persons to the square mile. Out of the whole population of New Zealand—620,451—51·89 per cent. are native born, 21·72 come from England, 9·48 from Scotland, 8·89 from Ireland, and 0.34 from Wales.

One of the lightest tobacco crops ever grown appears to have been produced in the United States last year. A Louisville newspaper estimates the the total Western crop at only 76,300,000 lb., as compared with 295,300,000 lb. in 1886, and 301,000,000 lb. In 1885; the corresponding figures for the Eastern States, in the same order, being 72,600,000 lb., against 135,000,000 lb. and 147,800,000 lb. There was a great reduction in the area last year, as well as a very small yield.

The annual average consumption of tea in the Australian Colonies is 18,200,000 lb.; in New Zealand, 3,902,000 lb.; in Tasmania, 699,500 lb.; in Great Britain, 170,733,600 lb.; in Newfoundland, 824 000 lb.; in the Straits Settlements, 2,093,320 lb.; in the United States, 70,572,530 lb.; in Canada, 16,600,000 lb.; in Holland, 4,860,372 lb.; in Cape Colony, 1,128,500 lb.; in Russia, 62,408,500 lb.; in Denmark, 746,000 lb.; in Persia, 1,043,000 lb.; in Portugal, 561,000 lb.; in Austria Hungary, 739,500 lb.; in Germany, 3,113,500 lb.; in Belgium, 155, 896 lb.; in France, 1,029,561 lb.; in Roumania, 133,836 lb.; in Spain, 136,000 lb.

Wheat was grown on 2,317,324 acres in Great Britain last year, this being an increase of 1.4 per cent. as compared with 1886, but a decline of 6 5 per cent. as compared with 1885. Barley was grown on 2,085,156 acres, this being the smallest return ever made, and 7·0 per cent. less than 1886. Oats were sown on 3,087,989 acres, or 0.2 per cent. over the area of the previous year. It is curious to note that, while barley was sown on the smallest area on record, oats were sown on the largest, the reason being that the straw of the latter crop is greatly used for stock-feed in winter. The total area under corn crops was thus 8 145·900 acres, or 114,200 acres less than in 1886—a decrease of 1·38 per cent. As compared with the average of the preceding ten years, the total decrease last year was 621,000 acres.

The Saguenay River.

The river is probably the deepest stream in the world; excepting in a few places the general depth is from 600 to 900 feet; and the bottom of the Saguenay as its mouth is 600 feet below the bottom of the St. Lawrence. Thus a low point of rock at the shore or an island is really the top of a great hill springing up steeply from the bottom, and many of the cliffs are not half out of water. As the spring tides rise about eighteen feet, the currents of the river are violent and eccentric; in some places the ebb stream runs from four to six miles an hour; the eddies along the shores are like those on a rapid; and the undercurrents sometimes lay hold of a vessel and turn her about or hold her still in spite of a tow-boat. Before the use of tow-boats, a vessel left helpless by a calm sometimes drifted against the rocks, lodged on a ledge, and when the tide fell capsized in deep water. As anchorage is very rarely found, large iron rings were let into the rocks, and vessels even now sometimes tie up to the cliffs and await a fair wind. The tide for some unexplained reason, advances with extraordinary rapidity in the Saguenay; thus, notwithstanding the fact that the ebb current very rarely ceases to flow out of the river, yet high tide arrives at Chicoutimi only forty-five minutes later than at Tadousac—seventy miles. On the St. Lawrence the tide advances in the same time only from Tadousac to Murray Bay—about thirty-five miles. The source of the Saguenay, Lake St. John, seems like a Northern sea. The pale twilight lasts far into the night—until the aurora borealis hangs its mystic veil across the sky. The beaches a mile or more wide in summer, the sharp waves raised by a wind on this very shallow basin, the screaming gull all make you look for a tide and for white winged ships. But only a bark canoe now and then comes along from one of the thirteen rivers descending by many falls and cascades from the forest-covered mountains; and the pinched-up farms scattered along the shores add to the arctic sentiment, felt even on a summer's day. The Saguenay comes into being as lusty twins, the Little and the Grand Discharge—deep narrow channels worn in the rock. They run on separately for some miles through rapids and pools, and finally come together at the foot of Alma Island, at the Vache Caille. There begin the Gervais Rapids, three or four miles long; at their foot the river enters a smooth, quiet stretch of fifteen miles to the Grand Remous—the most furious cascade and the most turbulent eddy of the river; and then, after a few more miles of falls and cascades, the Saguenay ends its rapid career where it meets the tide near Chicoutimi. With the exception of a few clearings, the forest still covers the abrupt hills crowding upon the river. The Grand Discharge is a beautiful region; the stream is filled with an archipelago of small islands, some black bare rocks, others tree-crowned or decked with rich mosses; it has all the virgin seclusion and quiet of a lake, enclosed by a shore of bold picturesque bastions and walls of rock, surmounted by stately ba'sams that rise like sentinels above the birches, poplars, cedars, and nooks full of tender green grass. But this quietness is full of life; the islands divide the river into a labyrinth of streams; the water runs silently and swiftly in many opposite directions—down, across, even up the general course of the river; one is piqued, surprised, at this coquetry and shyness. And farther down it leaps away in the furious rapids of Ile Maline. The Little Discharge is so rapid that it destroys logs in its falls and cascades; the government therefore built an aqueduct, "the Slide," for running the timber over these dangerous places. After fishing a few days for the active wanoniche—said to be the landlocked salmon—and exploring the waters of these twin Discharges, I joined the men driving logs at the Vache Caille, and began my acquaintance with the voyageurs.

A HUNGRY CORPSE.

A Strange Story of Burying Alive and Resuscitation.

TOLEDO, March 6.—The details of a remarkable instance of supposed death, actual burial, and resuscitation, after being dug up to serve the ends of science on the dissecting table, were made known here the other day. Charles Martindale died suddenly in this city, five or six years ago as a result of a stroke of apoplexy which came upon him during a wrestling match with a companion. He was buried with the usual forms. Last night he appeared in the flesh at the home of his parents, in the First ward, and had the following story to tell of his experience. He knew that his parents were weeping over him, and afterward he was conscious that he was being laid out. Still he was unable to let any one know that he was alive. The most horrible sensation came over him when the coffin was lowered in the grave, and as the clods fell upon the lid he lost even what little mind he had, and everything was a blank. When next consciousness came to him he was seated between two men, who were riding in a light wagon. Although his eyes felt so heavy and swollen that he could not see, he heard enough to convince him that he was in the city, but the conversation of the two men was what attracted his attention especially. "I tell you," said one, in low tones, "we'll give old Prof a bigger scare than he has had in many a day. I booked a good suit of clothes to-day from the house, and when we get this stiff fixed up he'll be stunning."

"Its mighty heavy," answered the other, as he pushed the body over towards his companion. "Good subject," said No. 1 in a whisper, and then Charles began to realize that he had been stolen out of the coffin for a medical college. The thought was by no means cheerful, but try as he would, Charles could not get out of his semi-unconscious state. Rather the news unsettled him, and he again lost all consciousness. When he knew anything again he was standing bolt upright in a low, square, dimly lighted room. He could feel something on every side of him holding him up. He thought he was in a dissecting room, and realized that whatever was done must be done then or never. Necessity is a creator, and the gravity of his position seemed to infuse new blood into his veins. Suddenly he felt the throbbing of his heart, and then the sense of touch seemed to come back to him. He could feel the warmth from the stove, while sharp pains darted through his whole body. The sense of smell came next, and he almost fainted as the odors from a dozen medical compounds passed into his nostrils.

And, lastly, sight came to him, and slowly his eyes opened and he was able to discern things about him. Ah! what a sight! He was not in a dissecting room, but in a doctor's office; shelves filled with bottles, solved the origin of the odors. A bookcase well stocked stood in the corner, while in another was a combination chair in which a patient can be placed into almost any position. A skeleton strung on wires, with the ghastly skull and pieces of dried flesh still hanging to the bones, was an unpleasant reminder of his own situation. He knew now how he came there. The men were two medical students who had robbed his grave and who proposed to cut him up after having a little fun with one of the professors. The pangs of hunger made him faint, and he searched the office for a morsel. He found it behind the curtain, where it had evidently been placed by the doctor's wife, who intended it for her husband when he should return home from a midnight call. He never got it that night, for the corpse did not leave as much as a crumb behind. The meal despatched, Charles felt less like a dead man.

Young Martindale had more nerve than the ordinary young man, but even he shuddered as he thought of what he had passed through. The next thing was to get away. Now that he was himself again, he had no idea of being soused into a pickling tub nor of ornamenting a dissecting table. He believed that he had another destiny, and then the thought of his past follies came to him, and he almost wished that he had not returned to this world, which at best has its unpleasant side. Unmindful of his father's warnings, he had borrowed money until he could borrow no more, and he was ashamed to go home. He went West and found employment, and has been there until his sudden reappearance to his astonished parents the other night.

Moral Strength.

Moral strength is gained chiefly through struggles of the moral nature. Every time a temptation is resisted, an evil inclination conquered, a duty performed, moral strength is accumulated. The one whom all men honour for his virtue and integrity, to whom wrong-doing seems to offer no attraction, and who performs each duty as it arises, apparently without an effort, has not gained this power by treading flowery beds of ease. It has come to him through effort and sacrifice, and the more it has cost the greater the reward. The poor weak victim of temptation and indulgence, who is powerless to deny his appetite or to subdue a craving or to resist the persuasion of an evil companion, is indeed to be pitied; but his deplorable condition is due to long years of moral idleness, during which he has drifted into evil, instead of having stemmed the current and resolutely pressed forward in the opposite direction.

What to do in a Blizzard.

When exposed to a blizzard immediately envelop the head and upper part of the body in a thick shawl or blanket, and in no case allow the fine, powdered snow floating in the air to enter the mouth or lungs. This I wrote from personal experience, having some years ago been exposed to a blizzard in Minnesota, with the thermometer at 45 degs. below zero. The first few breaths sent a sensation like an icicle through my chest. I grew weak and trembling. It seemed as though the blood was thickening in my veins and the heart could not circulate it. Respiration grew rapid. I was being smothered. I concluded that that would not do, so with what means I had I wrapped up my nose and mouth and breathed only through the covering. I was exposed for more than an hour and got through all right. I afterwards saw the Indians adopting the same plan, for they had a large blanket—a government one—wrapped around their heads and bodies and they resembled unveiled moving statues or Turkish women on the streets. When lost in such a storm get on the lee side of a snow bank and burrow a hole in it and close the opening, or, as they say, "Crawl into a hole and haul the hole in after you."

North Hastings Review

MADOC, MARCH 15, 1888.

Subscribers to the REVIEW *who fail in getting their papers, will confer a favor on the proprietor by communicating the same to this office.*

—EMPEROR FREDERICK is improving. His condition the last few days has been satisfactory. It is hoped he will soon be able to fulfil the high duties of the State.

—DR. PLATT, the Reform candidate, defeated, Mr. Clapp by a majority of 170 in Prince Edward. In West Middlesex, the majority for Dr. Roome, Conservative, was 117.

—THE Hon. J. B. Plumb, Speaker of the Senate, died at Niagara on Monday. Mr. Plumb had only arrived home on Saturday from Ottawa, expecting to return again on Monday None of his children were at home.

—EMPEROR WILLIAM of Germany, passed peacefully away on Friday morning last, surrounded by all the members of the family, with the exception of the new Emperor and Empress. The sorrow of the German Empire is great, and no nation will sympathize with it in its bereavement more than the British nation, whose recent royal alliances with Germany have drawn the two peoples very close together in bonds of affection and interest.

TORONTO LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, March 12th, 1888.—A great part of the business of the session is practically over. More or less routine work still remains to be done and the finishing touches to a number of unimportant measures. In answer to a question 'why are so many bills thrown out during each session?' a prominent government supporter assigned as the main reasons that many of the bills were improperly drafted; many were too sectional in their character; others were often found to be worse than those they intended to amend; some were too radical and too far ahead of public sentiment, while not a few were introduced merely to show so and so's zeal for his constituents.

"On whom does this work of supervision fall?"

Largely upon the Government and Cabinet ministers. They are in constant communication with all part of the province. From their central position they glean information as to the needs of various parts and of the whole province, which few private members are in a position to know."

Further inquiry elicited the fact that there was considerable disproportion in the number rejected from both sides of the House. Other things being equal a government supporter will carry a measure through that dies when introduced by the Opposition.

Undoubtedly the most important bill of the session came up for its first reading on Monday last. This was the Attorney General's Manhood Suffrage Bill. Briefly stated, it is as follows:— The act shall go into force on January 1st, 1889. There shall be no property or income qualification. Every male subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization, of the full age of 21 years, who has resided in the municipality 12 months previous to the return of the assessment roll, except such absence as provided for students, fishermen and lumbermen, shall be entitled to a vote. Criminals under sentence, lunatics, persons confined to any charitable institutions receiving aid from the province are disqualified. Enfrancised Indians can vote. Unenfrancised Indians must have the present property qualification. The existing qualification shall be retained in any municipality of the following districts that have no assessment rolls:—North Hastings, Algoma (West and East), Muskoka, Parry Sound, Renfrew (North and South), Victoria East, Peterboro East. Personation or attempted personation is to be severely punished.

THE QUEBEC RESOLUTIONS.

On Thursday the discussion was resumed. Whitney, Ross (Huron), Chaney, Smith, Awrey and Wood aired their opinions. Many of the Opposition speakers acknowledged the necessity of amendments to the Constitution but could not gulp the resolutions whole. A vote was reached on Wednesday. The government's majority was 24.

DAIRYMEN'S INTERESTS.

Mr. Wood's Bill respecting short forms of cheese incorporation passed its second reading and was referred to Committee. Briefly the bill enacts that seven persons can meet before a Justice of the Peace, and sign a declaration of desire to incorporate themselves a company. Rules and regulations are adopted and sent in duplicate to the County Registrar, who signs them, keeps one and returns the other.

AT LAST.

Mr. Fraser's bill was read a second time. As it now stands the bill provides as follows:—Any municipal council upon petition of two-thirds of operators in any line of business may pass a by-law defining the hours of work. This by-law cannot be repealed except upon petition of more than one-third of those engaged in that business. There shall not be more then 74 hours of labor per week from which must be taken one and three-quarters hours daily for dinner and supper. Chairs are to be provided for young women when not engaged in work. Hotels, restaurants and druggists are excepted from the above conditions.

ENLARGEMENT OF SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

A deputation from University authorities pressed their claims for aid in a very much needed extension of the School of Science building. Science is becoming a popular course at the Provincial Universities, and already there is a great lack of proper accommodation. The authorities want $42,000.

WHAT WILL THEY DO?

Judging from the number of indignant letters to the public press, His Grace of the Palace has roused a hornet's nest. At the late meeting of the Separate School Board, Trustee Mulligan moved a resolution to appeal to Rome against the Archbishop's decree in reference to the ballot. The Chairman, Rev. V. G. Rooney, thought His Grace was as good a judge of faith and morals as Mr. Mulligan. There are five priests on the Board. Mulligan's motion was quashed, and it looks as if the blunt sturdy Catholic has to speak it out "open" when he wants to vote.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Toronto has a board of trade to which Canadian people owe more than might appear at first thought. Composed as it is of the ablest business men of the city and province it is in a position to wield a mighty influence on the commercial prosperity of the country. Everything that hampers and restricts trade comes up for discussion and the whole weight of its influence is brought to bear in removing difficulties.

Business men declare business to be moderately active and anticipate a good season's trade. Building will be carried on extensively during the coming summer.

Much sorrow was expressed by the Germans of Toronto when the news of the Emperor's death was confirmed. The flag on the German Consulate is flying at halfmast.

The new Y. M. C. A. building lately opened is well worth a visit by those coming to Toronto. It has a first class gymnasium, lawn tennis courts, reading parlors magnificently furnished, where all are made welcome. It has recognized the fact that to reach young men, inducements more attractive than are to be met with in saloons and billiard halls, must be freely extended to them. Its Sunday afternoon classes attract large numbers.

Cheese and Butter Associations.

We give below the Act to provide for the incorporation of Cheese and Butter Associations, which is being introduced in the Local Legislature by Mr. A. F. Wood, and which is likely to become law:—

Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1.—(1) At any time hereafter, any seven or more persons who desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing cheese and butter, may make, sign an acknowledge before an notary public, commissioner, or justice of the peace, in duplicate, and file in the office of the registrar of the registry division in which the business is to be carried on, a certificate in writing, in the form mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or to the same effect, together with the rules and regulations, signed by such persons respectively.

(2) The signatures to the rules shall be verified by by affidavit of a subscribing witness thereto, made before a notary public, justice of the peace, or commissioner authorised to take affidavits, or before the registrar or deputy registrar.

2. Upon the filing of the certificate and rules as aforesaid, the members of the association shall become a body corporate, by the name therein described, with power to hold such lands as are required for the convenient management of their business.

The registrar or deputy registrar shall, if desired by the person filing the certificate, endorse on the other duplicate certificate and upon the duplicate of the rules, certificates of the other duplicates having been filed in his office, with the date of filing, and every such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein and of the incorporation of the association.

All rules made by the association may be repealed, altered or amended by other rules passed at a regular meeting called for that purpose, provide no such new rule shall have any force or effect until a copy, proved by the affidavit of the president or other head officer of the association to be a true copy of the rule or rules passed by the association at a meeting especially called for the purpose of considering the same, has been filed in the registry office in which the certificate of incorporation was filed.

2. No association shall be registered under a name identical with that by which any other existing association has been registered, or so nearly resembling such name as to be likely to deceive the public.

3. Any certificate so to be filed may designate any one or more places where the business is to be carried on; but if in different registry divisions, duplicate must be filed in the registry office of each division.

4. Any member of an association incorporated under this Act may have shares therein to an amount mentioned in the by-laws of the association.

5. Before an association commences operations under this Act, they shall agree upon and frame a set of rules for the regulation, government and management of the association, which shall contain—(1) a mode of convening general and special meetings; (2) provisions for audit of accounts; (3) power and mode of withdrawal of members; (4) appointment of managers and other officers and their respective duties, and a provision for filling vacancies caused by death, resignation and other causes.

6. The rules of every association registered under this Act bind the association and members thereof to the same extent as if each member had subscribed his name and affixed his seal thereto; and all moneys payable by any member to the association, in pursuance of said rules, shall be deemed to be a debt due from such member of the association.

7. The capital of the association shall be in shares of such denominations as mentioned in the rules.

8. All elections shall be by ballot, and each member shall have one vote only.

9. An association registered under this Act shall have power to purchase real estate for the purpose of occupation in carrying on the business thereof.

10. Every dispute between members or between members and the association established under this Act, or any person claiming through or under member or under the rules of the association, and the directors, treasurer, or other officers thereof, shall be decided by arbitration in manner directed by the rules of the association, and the decision so made shall be binding and conclusive on all parties without appeal.

11. The liability of the shareholders shall be limited, that is to say, no shareholder in such association shall be in any manner liable for or charged with the payment of any debt or demand due by the association beyond the amount of his share or shares subscribed for, and any shareholder having fully paid up the amount of his said share or shares shall be absolved from all further liability.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING decided to enlarge my business this spring, I am obliged to ask all who are indebted to me, either by book account or otherwise, to call and settle the same. In order to carry out my plans, I must have money, hence this urgent request. Thanking my customers for past patronage, I still solicit a continuance of the same.

D. A. CALDWELL.

Madoc, March 12th, 1888. 49 3i

HAY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has a quantity of first class HAY for sale, at $12 per ton, at barn.

C. W. BACON.

Madoc, Mar. 6. 48 2w

BARBER SHOP REMOVED.

I have removed my Barber Shop from the Continental Hotel to Dale's Block—up stairs, where I am prepared to give satisfaction in Hair Dressing, Shaving, &c.

R. A. FRANCIS.

Up Stairs, Dale Block. 48

VALUABLE FARM.

A RARE opportunity of securing a valuable farm, suitable for dairy purposes or stock raising, is now offered—being lot No. 19, 8th concession of the Township of Dungannon, Hastings County, containing 99 acres; 30 acres cleared, the rest in valuable hardwood timber. Two miles from cheese factory, grist and saw mills; one mile from steam saw mill. Possession immediate. This farm is also 12 miles from a railway station, apply to

A. RUPNOW, Esq.
L'Amable. P. O.
48—2m. Hastings Co., Ont.

STAR GROCERY.

Wright's Block, Madoc, Ont.

We beg to remind our numerous customers and the public generally that we are now receiving

NEW GOODS DAILY

for the Spring Trade, which will be found to to be right, both in

QUALITY AND PRICE

Groceries of all kinds.
Teas a specialty.
Canned Goods, etc.
Flour, Pork, Rolled Bacon,
Hams, and Lard.
Wines, Liquors, Cigars.

Wholesale and Retail.

CHURCH & TODD.

Mortgage Sale!

BY virtue of Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL to JAMES THOMPSON, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

—AT—

William Fitzgerald's Hotel

MAYNOOTH,

in the COUNTY OF HASTINGS, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of June,

next, A. D. 1888,

The north half of lot number seven in the fifth concession of the Township of Monteagle in the said County of Hastings, fifty acres more or less. The west half of lot number 8 in the sixth concession, fifty acres and one half of an acre, more or less, and the entire of lot number seven in the sixth concession, one hundred and one acres, more or less, in the said Township; if the mortgage money and interest be not paid before that date.

The vendor reserves to himself one bid.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1888.

JAMES THOMPSON,
48 4w Mortgagee.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 2d So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

BOOM

AT THE "RIGHT HOUSE," MADOC.

Everything in General

Dry Goods, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps, BOOTS AND SHOES AND GROCERIES

GOING AT

EXTRAORDINARY FIGURES.

I intend running off this stock as quickly as possible.

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.

If the prices are not wonderfully low, don't buy.

J. C. DALE.

N. B.—Terms at this store, Strictly Cash.

CHEESE FACTORY

WORK, such as

Steam Fitting, Boilers, Vats, Presses, Hoops, Whey Cans, etc.

IS A SPECIALTY OF

M. W. CONNOR & Co.

so be sure and see them before placing your orders for the coming spring.

They also carry Factory Supplies, such as

RENNET EXTRACT, COLORING, CHEESE CLOTH, SCALEBOARDS

etc. We make a specialty in first-class

MILK—CANS

so parties wishing them will find it to their advantage to call on

Madoc, March, 1888. W. W. CONNOR & Co.

Great Reduction in Price of Tweeds.

We have this week to offer a

LARGE LINE OF TWEEDS,

which were bought cheap.

We can sell them at a reduction of

ABOUT TWENTY (20) PER CENT.

from regular price.

Call and see for yourselves.

O'FLYNN & O'HARA.

Adams' CARRIAGE WORKS

BOY WANTED.

A boy wanted to learn the blacksmith trade. One who is steady and reliable, and will bind himself for the required term. No smoker need apply.

L. C. ADAMS.

P. S.—Wagons, Buggies, Democrats, &c., always on hand.

MILK WAGONS A SPECIALTY

Don't forget the place,

MULLETT'S CORNERS, MADOC.

36-3m

INVISIBLE WORK.

INVISIBLE patching on all kinds of Rubber Boots and Shoes and all other rubber goods; also on fine Kid and Leather Boots and Shoes, done neatly and cheaply and on shortest notice. All work warranted to give satisfaction. Defy competition.

WILLIAM MOORE.

Madoc, Feb. 9th, 1888. 44-3 m

Royal Black Knights of Ireland.

A SPECIAL meeting of Royal Black Preceptory No. 167, Madoc, is called for Wednesday ev'g, March 28th, at 7 o'clock p.m. in the Orange Hall, Madoc Village. A full attendance requested as business of special importance will be transacted. By order.

J. H. McKEE,
45 tf WM. MOORE.

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS received up to March 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, at Blakley's School house, for the building of a Church Shed, for the Methodist Church, Jarvis' Corners, Madoc Township. Dimensions of shed 108 ft. East and West and 50 ft. South, 24 ft. deep, 8 ft. posts, stone foundation provided. For further particulars apply as above or to

JOHN CONLIN,
Sec'y of Com.

Eldorado, March 7th, 1888. 48-2w

CHURCH SERVICES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—Divine worship and preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School and Pastor's Bible Class at 2.30 p.m.; Young People's Prayer Meeting, Tuesday, and General Prayer Meeting, Thursday evenings, at 7.30.

O. R. LAMBLY, M.A., Pastor.

ST. PETER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sabbath School at 9.30 a.m.; Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 8.

D. WISHART, Pastor.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST (Church of England) Mattins and Evensong every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School at 2.30 p.m.; Evensong on Wednesdays, at 7.30 p.m., with an address.

T. AUSTIN SMITH, Pastor.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Mass, each Sunday at 9.30 a.m., except every third Sunday, when Mass is at 11 o'clock; Vespers and Benediction, each 4th Sunday at 5 o'clock.

THOMAS DAVIS, Pastor.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

ewspaper Law.

The following is a resume of the laws in force regarding the receiving of newspapers:

1. If subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible till they have settled up their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to their former direction they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is "prima facia" evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to take it; otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for fraud who take a paper and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some one unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "Refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, saves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Out this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. *Grand outfit free.* Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

An excess of animal food and a partial closing of the pores of the skin, during the winter months, cause the system to become filled with impurities. These can be removed and the blood purified and invigorated by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Price $1.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit on *its merits*. An article having a large sale paying over 100 per cent. profit, leaving no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given on each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every housekeeper, it may not be necessary to make "an extraordinary offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $300 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty day's trial and fail to clear at least $100 in that time, above all expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employment of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents making three times double this amount. Our illustrative circulars explain our offer fully, and we wish to send to everyone out of employment at once. Send us three cent stamps for postage. Address at once, and secure the agency in time for the season's work on the terms named in our offer. Address us at once.

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
324 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The U. S. Tariff Bill.

THE DUTIES ON STEEL REVISED.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The new tariff bill proposes to fix the duty on pig iron at $6 per ton. On iron or steel railway bars weighing more than 25 pounds to the yard, and slabs or billets of steel $11 per ton. On iron or steel rails weighing not over 25 pounds to the yard $18 per ton, and on iron or steel flat rails punched $15 per ton. The bill provides for admitting free of duty after July 1, all wools, hair of the Alpaca goat and other like animals; wools on the skin woollen rags, shoddy mungo, waste and flocks, and after October 1, 1888, it provides among other things for forty per cent. on woollen or worsted cloth shawls, and on all manufactures of wool not especially enumerated, and on flannels, blankets, knit goods, women's or children's dress goods composed in part of wool.

The most important schedule in the bill is the wool schedule. The framers of the bill, it is understood, believe that in the event of the bill becoming a law, wool manufacturers will be placed upon a basis of prosperity which they have never enjoyed under the under the present tariff. It is claimed that the bill, if passed as drawn, will give to the manufacturer of worsted and woollen goods at least 20 per cent. ad valorem more protection on their products than they now have. It will also practically open up the markets of the world to them. The sugar schedule is reduced twenty two per cent., or in all a gross reduction of twelve millions. The aggregate reduction on imports will aggregate from fifty to fifty five millions. The reduction on internal revenue will amount to from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. This will be principally upon tobacco, and licenses and taxes of distillers. It is very improbable that any reduction is made on whiskey, beer, or spirits distilled from fruit. It may be said in a general way, the average gross reduction on all articles, including the free list, will be about fifty per cent. The rumor that fish is to be placed on the free list is untrue. The proposition was never seriously considered. It was believed that the free list contained jute, hemp, flax, lumber, salt and building stones, but this appears not to be the case.

LATER.—The tariff bill will reduce the tariff about $55,000,000, according to the estimates of the sub committee. No internal revenue changes are proposed by the bill.

Cobourg has the measels.

The peach buds of Niagara district are all right.

Smith & Bryson's stock was sold for 65 cents on the dollar.

13,000 tons of coal have been used in Belleville this winter.

The Russian guard on the Polish frontier has been increased.

Bread has been raised by the bakers of Belleville to 10 cents a loaf.

Revs. Crossley and Hunter are doing a good work in Belleville.

Several parties in Belleville were fined for illegal fishing.

A woman and her two children were burnt to death at Cayuga, Ont., last week.

The Peterboro branch of the Iron Moulders' Union went on a strike on Tuesday.

A district assembly of the Knights of Labor is to be formed with headquarters at Belleville.

R. P. Roblin, Liberal, was elected in North Dufferin, Man., on Monday by a majority of 111.

The Cobourg Board of Trade has passed a resolution approving of the scheme to build a dry dock at Kingston.

Henry Bergh, the founder of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in New York, died on Monday.

The Shultz case is still holding the attention of the people in Belleville. According to reports the creditors are being left in the shade.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair to a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the hair beautiful and abundant, removes dandruff, and renders the hair flexible and glossy.

The council of Gananoque will be asked to resign owing to its having cancelled the contract with the electric light company and left the village in darkness.

A petition to Parliament from Oxford county prays for legislation to deal with the tramp and vagrant nuisance, which, it declares, is greatly on the increase.

Senator O'Donohue, W. R. Preston and Peter Ryan, of Trenton were nearly drowned while crossing the Bay of Quinte on Sunday, by breaking through the ice.

The heaviest attachment ever placed in Hastings County was served on the agent of the C. O. R. last week. The amount was $283,000, judgment on suit of McMullen v. Ritchie.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New Goods at

THE 4 BIG

Mrs. Wright's Block. **Durham Street.**

MADOC, - ONT.

The following goods taken into Stock last week, and will be sold at Mill Prices for this month.

20 Pieces Grey Cotton at	- -	4c worth	5c.
20 do do	- - -	5c "	6c.
20 do do	- - -	7c "	8c.
20 do do	- - -	8c "	9c.
20 do do	- - -	9c "	10c.
20 Pieces Shirting—fast colors—at		12½ "	15.
10 do Cottonade at	- -	20 "	25.
20 do Lilac Prints—fast—at	-	10 "	12½
20 Dozen Linen Towels at	- -	10 "	12½

All the above Goods were bought away down in Price as Cottons are advancing, so you are getting a rare chance if you buy your Spring Cottons now at

Big Bargains in Dress Goods. THE 4 BIG Madoc.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Cheese and Butter Company of Thurlow has been incorporated with a capital of $30,000.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MADOC MARKETS.

Fall Wheat	$0 75	to	$0 80
Spring Wheat	75	to	80
Barley	55	to	70
Rye	55	to	60
Oats	50	to	55
Peas	75	to	80
Buckwheat	45	to	50
Corn	75	to	75
Flour per 100 lbs	2 10	to	2 25
Butter per pound	20	to	20
Eggs per dozen	15	to	15
Lard per pound	10	to	12
Potatoes per bag	80	to	80
Hay per ton	12 00	to	14 00

Martyrs to Headache

Seek relief in vain, until they begin to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Then they regret the years of suffering they might have escaped had they tried this remedy earlier. The trouble was constitutional not local; and, until **Ayer's Sarsaparilla** did its effective work as an Alterative and Blood Purifier, they were compelled to suffer.

The wife of Samuel Page, 23 Austin st., Lowell, Mass., was, for a long time, subject to severe headaches, the result of stomach and liver disorders. A perfect cure has been effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frank Roberts, 727 Washington st., Boston, says that he formerly had terrible headaches, and until he took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, never found any medicine that would give

Permanent Relief.

"Every Spring, for years," writes Lizzie W. DeVeau, 262 Fifteenth st., Brooklyn, N. Y., "I have had intolerable headaches. I commenced the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla last March, and have not had a headache since that time."

"I suffered from headache, indigestion, and debility, and was hardly able to drag myself about the house," writes Mrs. M. M. Lewis, of A st., Lowell, Mass. "Ayer's Sarsaparilla has worked a marvelous change in my case. I now feel strong and well as ever."

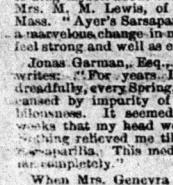
Jonas Garman, Esq., of Lyklins, Pa., writes: "For years I have suffered dreadfully, every Spring, from headache, caused by impurity of the blood and biliousness. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing relieved me till I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine has cured me completely."

When Mrs. Genevra Belanger, of 24 Bridge st., Springfield, Mass., began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, she had suffered for some years from a serious affection of the kidneys. Every Spring, also, she was afflicted with headache, loss of appetite, and indigestion. A friend persuaded her to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which benefited her wonderfully. Her health is now perfect. Martyrs to headache should try

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.



Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses. Barnes & Parsons, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses. Island Home Stock Farm, Green Isle, Wayne County, Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Correspondence free. Address Barnes & Parsons, Perrinton, Mich.

MILLINERY.

GREATEST SALE of the SEASON

Having done an immense business during the past season enables me to sell the balance of my stock of Silks, Satins, Plushes, Velvets, Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Costings, Ulsterings, Toques, &c., at the very lowest figure to make room for Spring Goods.

My display of Millinery and Fancy Goods discounts anything ever seen in Madoc.

New Goods, Latest Styles, Prices Right. Don't fail to see them before ordering.

We actually keep the largest stock of

Trimmed Hats & Bonnets

in Town.

A splendid variety of Holiday Notions now on hand.

MISS L. ELLIOTT.
Wilson Block, Madoc.

BANKING HOUSE

—OF—

E. D. O'FLYNN,

(NOT INCORPORATED.)

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC.

OPEN FROM 10 A.M., TO 4 P.M.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted. Drafts issued to all points in the Dominion and the United States.

LOWEST RATES

charged for collection.

Interest Allowed on Deposits

at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, subject to withdrawal without notice.

Madoc, June, 1887. 10-1y

TEA ! TEA ! !

10 lbs. First-Class TEA for $1.

GROCERIES & CONFECTIONERY

of all kinds

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

FreSh MEAT and FISH

always on hand at bottom figures.

OYSTERS.

The best brand of Oysters supplied in quantities or by the glass. Give me a call.

ANDY. PALMER.

AUCTION SALE !

— OF —

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY

IN THE

TOWNSHIP of MADOC

IN THE COUNTY OF HASTINGS.

UNDER the power of Sale contained in a certain mortgage made by JOHN ALBERT WANNAMAKER and wife to the Vendors, which mortgage will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction in one parcel at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, in the VILLAGE OF MADOC, on

Wednesday the 21st day of March

1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon, by MR. CHARLES BUTLER, AUCTIONEER.

All that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Madoc and being composed of the southwest quarter of lot number 9 in the 5th concession of said Township of Madoc, containing 60 acres more or less.

The property is situated about 3 miles from Madoc Village and has erected thereon a House, Kitchen and Barn.

The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid fixed by the Vendors.

The purchaser shall at the time of sale pay to the Vendors or their Solicitors a deposit of 10 per cent of the purchase money and the balance to the Vendors within one month thereafter without interest, or at the option of the purchaser a large portion of the purchase money may remain secured by mortgage on the property for a term of years at 7 per cent interest.

Further particulars and conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale, or may be obtained in the meantime from A. F. Wood, Esq., or the Vendor's Solicitors.

Dated 25th February, 1888.

McCARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREELMAN, Vendor's Solicitors,
47-3w 23 Toronto St., Toronto.

NEAT, NOBBY, NEW.

OUR STOCK OF NEW SPRING HATS

is now ready for inspection. They comprise all the

LEADING COLORS

— IN BOTH —

SOFT AND STIFF.

As they all have been bought for PROMPT CASH, we are sure the prices will suit the most economical. We would like to show you what we have, as seeing is believing.

JOHN DALE & SON

FARM.

Hints and How to Get Eggs.

In Mr. P. D. Curtis' graphic article with the above title, on page 30, current volume, I think he does not put sufficient emphasis on the necessity there is, in order for hens to lay in winter when there is snow on the ground, for feeding daily or nearly so, that which will equal the equivalent of the albumen and phosphate in the egg. Nothing but a liberal supply of meat or fish of some kind, will furnish the material out of which a hen forms and lays the egg. Corn, potatoes and vegetables will not do it, nor will bones ground fine, nor sea nor oyster shells, nor any of the small grains, but they will assist. Meat, milk and fish are the essentials, and they must be given daily or steady and continuous laying is out of the question.

No class of men, it is notorious, are so successful in obtaining eggs in winter as hotel and boarding-house keepers on a large scale; the secret being, their fowls get a liberal daily ration of nitrogenous food of the richest character—the crumbs and rejected meats and fish of the rich men's tables. And by the way, the necessity for a considerable portion of bones to supply the cell for phosphates to form the shell of the egg is over-estimated. Eggs are largely carbonate of lime, not the phosphate. If one will observe closely, he will see laying hens will, when the three are placed before them, choose sea or oyster shells in preference to ground or burned bones in any form.

B. P. J.

Notes.

An official report numbers the sheep in the United States at 45,000,000.

The State of Sonora, Mexico, levies a tax of $3 on every baby born within its limits and charges the farmer 5 cents for every chicken he raises and 50 cents for every sheep.

No less than sixty-eight standard breeds of fowls are recognized, and this does not include the common barnyard fowl. There are ten breeds of ducks, seven breeds of geese and six breeds of turkeys.

Professor McMurtrie seems to prove by investigations that the much praised and sought for "folds" in merino sheep are detrimental, in that they do not increase the yield, and do decrease the quality.

A Garden City (Kas.) cat, which is the mother of three kittens, has recently adopted two young rabbits and three young raccoons, which she brought in from the woods, and is bringing up the whole lot in paths of feline propriety.

How fortunate it is that we begin life so ignorant and only learn things as they are by experience! If a boy knew everything, for instance, how could he appreciate those nice stories of how good little boys grow up and become alderman and members of congress? It is feared that the rising generation in that case, would have little incentive to be good.

A writer in the *Western Rural* says: "None of what we call our native stock have anything like a fair chance. If we buy a high-priced improved dairy cow we think nothing too good for her. We are almost inclined to take her into the parlor, and if we do not, we do not think the parlor is any too good for her. She gets the best feed that the farm affords, and if that is not first class, we buy that that is. If there is anything of merit in the animal it cannot keep coming out conspicuously. But anything is good enough for the common cow."

The following is from the *Farmers' Review*: The growth of a crop should be regarded as a loan made by the soil for a temporary use, and in the return of farm-yard manure to the land some portion of that loan is repaid. It is more satisfactory, because it is a return of a portion of that actually borrowed, and not some substitute which may not be equally suitable. Some portion of the loan made by the soil cannot be returned in its original form, because it has gone to market; but for this some good substitute ought to be found. The soil, like any other lender, likes its loan returned with interest, and in proportion as this is done with a liberal hand, so will it be better prepared to make new and larger advances.

An agricultural writer in the New York *Herald* says: "Time was, and within the memory of those not very old, when salt pork with potatoes and bread constituted the staple diet of farmers in nearly all parts of the country. Only excessive hard work could make such diet at all endurable. Then two evils offset against each other, and made life in the country possible, though hard and disagreeable. Much of this is changed now. Farmers are not inclined to work as hard with their hands as at least, as they did before labor-saving machinery took the brunt of toil from the toughest jobs. With less severe labour and greater care and thought required, it is not possible for farmers to live on pork and potatoes. Fruit to progressive farmers is not a luxury but a necessity. It should constitute a considerable part of the summer diet. For the women and children plenty of fruit has always been a necessity. Now that the health of husbands and fathers depends upon an abundance of fruit, it is to be hoped that setting out plantations will not be neglected.

Some great changes have just been made in a single night in Parliamentary procedure in England, the most important of which is to put an end to late and all night sessions. At midnight now the sittings will close and members will not be called upon to ruin their health by uncomfortably sleeping in their chairs amid the close atmosphere of the chamber. Other reforms of a practical bearing have been made which will deprive the Nationalists of some of their ammunition.

It has required 1,900 suits in the State of New York to convince the makers and dealers in oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products that the law compelling them to be sold for just what they are could be executed. It is probable that these venders of imitation butter and cheese are not all satisfied yet, but the 1,900 suits have resulted in establishing the complete constitutionality of the law. Practically the effect of these prosecutions has been to compel the sale of the imitation products for just what they are and the public is protected against fraud to that extent. Those who want oleomargarine can get it, but those who want butter are not defrauded into taking oleomargarine instead.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some girls shade their eyes with their hands and others use pencils.

A Paris paper says "the people of St. Louis, D. T., are dying of a disease called the billiards."

There is so much electricity in a kiss that engaged lovers have been known to depend upon it altogether to light a spacious room.

A sweet potato measuring four feet and one inch in length, and two inches in diameter, was exhibited in East Gainsville, Ga., recently.

Venus, the morning star, is brighter than it ever appeared to any man now living, and nearer the earth than it will be again for 340 years.

Dr. Titus Coan, of New York, says that a man who sits with his back to a window faces a coffin. People who ride in the street cars will take notice.

Cheerfulness is the daughter of employment, and I have known a man to come home in high spirits from a funeral, merely because he had the management of it.

In the Sunday school: Teacher—What can you tell me of Lot's wife? Little girl—Nothin'. Mother says I mustn't talk about other folks behind their backs.

"I have noticed one thing about tobogganing with a Toronto girl," he said, "which never fails." "What is that?" "If the girl falls off the young man goes too."

The Kentucky Legislature will prohibit marriages where persons have "a violent temper." It can't be done. Violent tempers are discovered only after marriage.

Some people are so sanguine in this world that they think they can plant a handful of seed in a snow drift and gather a cartload of strawberries the day after the first thaw.

The oldest member of the Passamaquoddy tribe is Thomas Witch, and he is 107 years old. He worked last season, raised a good crop, and in the fall trapped and hunted.

A young lady gave up her seat in a Kingston street car to a gentleman who had a couple of heavy satchels and looked tired. "It's leap year," was all she said as she arose.

Great advances have been made in church architecture during the two decades—the new churches are handsomer—but little improvement is shown over the old plan of salvation.

The manufacturers of firearms are said to have formed a gun trust. They will have to take in the man who thinks it isn't loaded, for his is the most stupendous gun trust on record.

With the thermometer at 28, and the orange trees wrapped in blankets, and fires blazing around all the orchards it is rather a poor time for Jacksonville, Fla., to hold "a subtropical exhibition."

"The bustle" has utility as well as beauty. The other day, down in Georgia, an auger was concealed in one of these articles and carried into gaol, with the result of liberating five persons confined there.

If a young man is very anxious to know what a young woman really thinks of him, he can generally find out by questioning her little brother; but nine times out of ten such a young man will wish afterward that he hadn't.

Stranger (to boy)—"Boy, can you direct me to nearest bank?" Boy—"I kin for twenty-five cents." Stranger—"Twenty-five cents! Isn't that high pay?" Boy—"Yes, sir, but it's bank directors what gits high pay."

The Pinte Indians, who delight on a diet of grasshoppers in summer, are just now feasting on rabbits and, "pine-nut soup." The latter is made of nuts and rabbits bit, and the Piutes declare it makes them "heap fat."

"Yes," said Mrs. Dash after her fourth daughter's wedding the other day; "yes, all our girls are married now, and Mr. Dash and I will take a small house in the country and pass the rest of our lives in peace and quiet."

The greatest long distance ride on record is now to the credit of Col. Gatacre. He went from Simla to Umballah, 96 miles, in 3½ hours, with three-quarters of an hour allowed for changes, and returned, making 194 miles under 22 hours.

A man may "accumulate a competency," which is a good thing to do, but the esteem and good-will of those who know him is more pleasant and equally valuable, save in the matter of going to market. Then he must have currency.

Dr. Vicain relates the case of a girl, 11 years of age, who is a most inveterate and persistent liar, and whom he cured completely of this reprehensible habit by means of hypnotism. Here is a grand field of use-fulness opened before this young science.

There are times when a man should not give up his seat in a street car to even a lame woman. That time is when twelve men are packed like sardines on one side of the car and four women have spread themselves to take up every inch of room on the other.

Detroit has the greatest Solomon on the bench. He has decided that a dwelling house is not a dwelling house unless some one lives in it! It follows, then, that a church is only a church Sundays, and that a judge is an ass only when he is on the bench.

The Detroit *Free Press* remarks, "The country is not sized up right. There are many more thousand men in the west than women. Horace Greely was the cause of all the trouble. When he told the young man to go west he should have told the young woman to go with him."

"That's a pretty dirty shirt you have on," said the sergeant at the central station to a prisoner who had just been registered. "Yes, it is; but it isn't my fault. Your city is so dirty that a fellow can't wear a shirt here over six weeks before somebody begins to complain of it."

A special despatch from Washington says the Fishery negotiations will result simply in a reference to arbitration. On the other hand, a report comes from London that a successful termination is predicted by friends of Mr. Chamberlain and that the latter gentleman expects to be back in Parliament by March 12.

For a time a telegraph wire along the Wabash railway refused to work and was apparently "grounded." Line repairers have just succeeded in locating the trouble. About four miles east of Wabash an old man had cut the wire and ran a line into his house, where he was utilizing the electricity as a cure for rheumatism.

A pedagogue gave a young [illegible] whipping the other day, and then said:—"Now, if you think I did wrong in punishing you thus you may take the rod and serve me in like manner." To his astonishment the contrite and repentant girl took him at his word and gave him such a lambasting as he had never dreamed of.

One of the prosperous residents of Mount Vernon, Ill., was an agent for a cyclone and tornado insurance company. He had been so successful in his business that he had built three houses in the place and paid for them. None of them had been insured, however, and the cyclone with vengeful force, mashed all three into toothpicks.

Christian Herald: The Capital Punishment Commission, appointed by the New York legislature to name a more suitable mode of inflicting the death penalty than the barbarous hanging, has reported in favor of the use of electricity, which has the four-fold merit of being painless, instantaneous, certain and unmutilating. Civilization civilizes—in time.

As a good example of the effects of sincere pietism unballasted by common sense take the Amish believers, a sect of separatists of which there is a colony near Goshen, a small place in Indiana. They were originally Mennonites, but separated from them because the Mennonites used buttons, a custom for which they could find no authority in Scripture and therefore adopted hooks and eyes instead.

SEEN IN THE EMBERS.

A Method of Predicting Storms Which Gen. Greely Does Not Use.

Do you know that nowhere else does the wind whistle so melodiously as up the rattling flues of an old, rusty stovepipe in this selfsame shop, where the air is sweet-scented with the odor of the oak shavings from the draw shave? Do you know that here you can sit down and think and watch other men think? Do you know that everybody is not jabbering at the same time, and that now and then the soft cadences of the wind die down to music that, with many a diminuendo, lapses into the soft, warm splutter of the fire at the mouth of the draught? Thomas Jefferson, the cat, sleeps curled up. The draw shave has drawn a long final sweep and chipped off a shaving that twists up like a baby's curl and rolls off on the dusty floor. Now everybody dozes. Now the shadows have grown long, and the man at the bench takes off his glasses and sits down by the fire and rakes the embers into the little receptacle at the hearth.

"It will storm in twenty-four hours," said he. [This was days ago.] "How so?" "Oh! the embers are white. Do you see?" he adds quietly. "Watch that red one. He is telling a story, and it begins with snow and ends with snow, and there is snow in the interval. It is my barometer, these embers, and I like to watch them. Sometimes they turn black when pulled out into the air. That means rain, and if I were having I would accept the word and make ready for it. Sometimes they would turn white and then black. That is snow followed by rain. Sometimes it is black followed by white. That is rain followed by snow. The more solid and perfect the white, the heavier the fall of snow. The same of the black and the rain it presages. Why, sir, those embers, would tell the whole story if you would only hearken to them. Sometimes they don't just hit it, but I have foretold some of the biggest storms of the season by what they gone by." "How do they tell fair weather?"

"How? Why, simply the ember burns out glowing well down to the last. Why shouldn't it? Less moisture in the air and more air to free combustion. The embers are all right I say. I am inclined to play with them, and yet I have lots of fellows come here for my latest bureau reports, just as though these were based on the eternal things of mathematics. Probably they are. There certainly must be much of mathematical exactness even in the dying embers. God didn't make anything to die any more than to be borne away." Just here the cat yawns and the winds whistle. Everybody else tells us that the embers predicted the recent big snow storm forty-eight hours in advance, and said that it would be of unexampled severity.

A Romance of the Past.

The love letter of the Empress Eugenie which was sold the other day at the auction mart is one out of a bundle containing a good many. Rosas, to whom it was addressed, was a patriotic and liberal senor, and the uncle of a Spanish deputy as charming as distinguished, and still young, Luiz de Rude, third husband of Mme. Ratazzi, nee Bonaparte Wyse. It was written at Bayonne after the Empress and her mother had returned thither from Brighton, where they had spent a charming summer, so far away back in the past as 1846. Thereby hangs a dramatic incident which, should the Empress ever be brought into a sensational novel, might, if well worked up, bring a fortune to the novelist. The Comtesse de Montijo and her beauteous daughters were essentially birds of passage at Madrid, Paris, Belgium, Brighton, London and Clifton. Eugenie was too pretty and successful a man-slayer not to have felt what an uncharitable world this is. This is why she sent Rosas the image of a heart traced with her pen, "instead of blowing to him lots of kisses."

Lord Clarendon's friendship led to the Comtesse de Montijo and the future Empress being invited to Cambridge House when both were under a cloud on the continent. The then laughing and garrulous young Spanish beauty, who was born in a garden during an earthquake, always had a presentiment that a strange and brilliant destiny awaited her. Rosas, I hear, shared it.

As President of the Republic, M. Carnot receives $240,000 a year—that is to say, $120,000 as salary, $60,000 for keeping up his official state and $60,000 for travelling expenses. This money is paid in monthly instalments of $20,000, and, according to M. Grevy's experience, it is insufficient. With $60,000 a year the President of the Republic cannot travel about the country, because democratic France is still full of monarchical traditions, and in every town where the President spent a single day he would be expected to make such numerous and generous gifts to hospitals, charities and other local institutions that a visit to half a dozen towns would exhaust his year's budget.

Killing Ministers of State in Constantinople.

Teherkess Hassan, a Circassian officer, who was a noted pistol shot, saying to the doorkeepers that he was charged with a message to one of the Ministers, walked without hindrance into the council room and fired two shots in rapid succession, the first killing Hussein Avni Pasha, the Serakier, and the second Rashid Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers rushed to the doors to escape, except the Minister of Marine, a gallant old seaman, who had given proofs of his courage on many previous occasions, and, among others, when he was blown up in his ship at at Sinope at the beginning of the Crimean war. He got behind the assassin and tried to pinion him by holding his arms, till he was wounded with a yataghan, and being obliged to let go, slipped through a door into a room where the Grand Vizier had already taken refuge; when the two old men, between them, managed to draw a heavy divan across the door, which fortunately opened inward. Hassan, failing in all his efforts to force the door, addressing Mahemet Ruschdi, the Grand Vizier, in the most respectful terms, said, "My father, I assure you that I have no wish to hurt you, but open the door and let me finish the Minister of Marine." To this appeal Mehemet Ruschdi answered, "My son, you are too much excited for me to let you in while you are in your present state, and I cannot open the door." While this strange colloquy was going on the unarmed attendants made an attempt to seize Hassan, but they were shot down one after another, and it was not till a soldier came and ran him through the body that he was effectually secured. He had brought four revolvers—two in his boots besides those he had in his hands—and with these he had succeeded in killing seven persons including two Ministers, and had wounded eight others, of whom one was the Minister of Marine. He was hanged the next day, maintaining an undaunted bearing to the end, walking, in spite of his wound, to the gallows, where he helped to adjust the rope round his own neck, and died showing to the end the reckless courage with which he had carried out the vengeance he had resolved to take. It did not appear that political considerations, in addition to the grudge which he certainly bore to the Minister of War, had in any way actuated him; but if the attack was made with the view of setting on foot a hostile movement against the Government, it signally failed of its effect, for the first excitement caused by it almost immediately subsided.

AN ORIENTAL DENTIST.

Original Method of Drawing a Tooth Practised in Persia.

I had slept little, as I was suffering greatly from toothache. The sheik declared that there was a skilful dentist in the encampment, and, as the pain was almost unbearable, I made up my mind to put myself in his hands rather than endure it any longer. He was accordingly sent for. His instruments consisted of a short knife or razor and a kind of iron awl. He bade me sit on the ground, and then took my head firmly between his knees.

After cutting away the gums the "dentist" applied the awl to the roots of the tooth, and striking the other end of it with all his might expected to see the tooth fly into the air. But it was a double one and not to be removed by such means from the jaw. The awl slipped and made a severe wound in my palate. He insisted on a second trial, declaring that he could not but succeed. But the only result was that he broke off a large piece of the tooth, and I had suffered sufficient agony to decline a third experiment.

He Erred.

"And are you angry, sweet?"
He whispered soft and low;
But still she turns her face away,
And not one little word will say,
To mitigate his woe.

Her tiny eyes grow pink—
He plainly sees it now;
She lifts her little hands in shame,
To cover o'er a face aflame
From dainty chin to brow.

Her stately head droops low;
It makes his "young blood freeze."
Has he by kissing one fair cheek
Caused her this shame, so real, so deep?
—A pause, a fearful sneeze.

—*Mail*

It is to be hoped that Lady Dufferin's early removal from India may not check the philanthropic project in which she has taken so deep and womanly an interest—that of supplying female medical aid for the women of India. The London *Illustrated News* contained, a few weeks since, portraits of some of those whom Lady Dufferin has in training for the work, and also information in regard to the character and need of the work itself. All who have any conception of the extreme seclusion which custom enforces upon the women of the East, the ignorant and superstitious practices to which they are subject, the unhealthiness of their modes of life, and the extent to which they are debarred from treatment by male practitioners, will understand how great would be the blessing brought to them by the presence amongst them of a supply of skilled female physicians, nurses, etc. In a letter received a short time since by a lady friend in Montreal Lady Dufferin explains that the £50,000 asked for for this project are as yet far from being subscribed, and intimates that any manifestation of interest and sympathy from Canada will be particularly grateful to her

The amount of money bequeathed in great sums for charitable purposes during the year just closed was more than £700,000; if bequests under £1,000 be added, the total would at least reach £1,000,000. This is exclusive of money given to several religious and book-publishing societies.

A hes from the volcano of Cotopaxi, which fell at a distance of 120 miles from the mountain, was found by analysis to consist of quartz, felspar, maquetite and specular iron ore. Silver was present at the rate of 200 per ton.

At the meeting of the Toronto City Council last night ex-Mayor Howland, by request, presented the Royal Humane Society's medal to Miss Mabel Andrews for her heroic rescue of a child from drowning in Georgian Bay in June last.

His Mother's Boy.

A mother once owned just a common-place boy,
A shock-headed boy,
A freckle faced boy
But thought he was handsome and said so with joy;
For mothers are funny, you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

His nose, one could see, was not Grecian, but pug,
And turned up quite snug,
Like the nose of a jug;
But she said it was "piquant," and gave him a hug;
For mothers are funny, you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

His eyes were quite small, and he blinked in the sun;
But she said it was done
As a mere piece of fun
And gave an expression of wit to her son;
For mothers are funny, you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

The carroty love-locks that covered his head,
She never called red,
But auburn instead.
"The color the old Masters painted," she said;
For mothers are funny, you know,
Quite so—
About their sons' beauty, you know.

Now, boys, when your mothers talk so, let it pass;
Don't look in the glass,
Like a vain, silly lass,
But go tend the baby, pick chips, weed the grass;
Be as good as you're pretty, you know,
Quite so—
As good as you're pretty, you know.

A Soldier's Presence of Mind.

The days of the historical "long bridge" leading from Berlin to Potsdam are numbered—a bridge which played an important part in the career of Frederick the Great. In the days of that king all travellers between the two cities were compelled to pass over the bridge; and few escaped the monarch's notice while sitting in the study of his neighboring palace. But he of course did not wish to be observed, so he placed a mirror in the room which accurately reflected what occurred upon the bridge. One day, in the evening of which a masquerade was to take place in Berlin, he sat as usual at his desk, when, glancing in the mirror, he saw a cavalry captain in the act of crossing. He concluded at once that the object of his ride was the masked ball, which his majesty also intended to visit but had forbidden his officers. A few hours later the king started for Berlin, and appeared at the opera-house at the proper time. His sharp eyes soon recognized the sinner in the mask of a noble Venetian; and he followed him step by step until he was thoroughly convinced that he had made no mistake. Stepping in front of the culprit, and gazing at him with a transfixing look, he thundered, "Mask, I know you!" The officer, who immediately recognized the tones of his king, was frightened for a moment. He knew that a heavy punishment, possibly dismissal would be meted out to him. But he recollected himself and replied, "Mask, I do not know you." "Mask, you are Cavalry Captain X!" With a resolution of despair the officer answered "Yes; but I am here without leave of absence. He is a scoundrel who betrays me!" The king bit his lip. The answer was unexpectedly collected and impudent. But presently he said, "Upon my word it remains our secret." The officer left the masquerade, hurried to his hotel, sprang upon his horse, and galloped back to Potsdam. On the following morning at eight o'clock he appeared punctually for duty in the Lustgarten, whither his regiment had been ordered. The king soon began the review, staring strongly at the captain as he passed down the line. Suddenly he halted at the centre. "Cavalry Captain X!" he called in stentorian tones. The officer, now certain of his dismissal or long arrest, rode forward in strictest military fashion, saluting the king, as he thought, for the last time. "Nearer," commanded his majesty, as the captain stepped at the customary distance. He obeyed. "Mask, you are a major, but he is a scoundrel who betrays it!" "Upon my word, your Majesty, it remains our secret," answered the officer, relieved now of his heavy heart. A year went by, and the promotion remained an unrevealed secret, the captain doing his duty as hitherto. On the anniversary of the event, when again presenting his regiment to the king in Lustgarten, the following parole orders were read—"Cavalry Captain X. is promoted to the rank of major, his patent dating from a year ago today, and has four weeks' leave of absence for the Carnival in Berlin."

The Redhouse Reformatory school, of Surrey, Eng., takes altogether too lively an interest in the settlement of Canada. The institution, according to the Superintendent of the Montreal Boys' Home, sends out to the Dominion about one hundred of its wards annually; and the trouble is, that the lads bring their old habits with them. They are not good boys, and they have a particularly violent aversion to work in any of its forms.

The general surprise caused by the announcement of Lord Dufferin's resignation of the Governor-Generalship of India will scarcely be lessened by that of his appointment as Ambassador to Italy. Taken in connection with the reticence of the Government in replying to questions in the Commons concerning its relations to the Great Powers, and its correspondence with them on subjects connected with the present warlike demonstrations, the appointment may be thought suggestive of a secret understanding with the Italian Government. It gives in fact, some color to the rumor that Lord Salisbury is personally committed to a defence of the Italian coast, by means of the British fleet, in case of an attack upon Italy. Yet it is hard to believe that Lord Salisbury and his colleagues would be mad enough to implicate Great Britain, hand and unnecessarily in a great European struggle, in which neither her interests nor her honour are directly involved, or when to do so would not only be against the views and wishes of the great majority of the nation, but would almost precipitate the conflict which has been imminent on the border of India.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Natural gas has been discovered in large quantities at Port Arthur.

A wealthy citizen of St. Thomas has given ten thousand dollars as an endowment fund for a city hospital.

Upwards of three hundred horses have been shipped from London, Ont., to points in the North-West during the past two weeks.

The Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade intend memorializing the Government to establish a new postal district, with headquarters at Hamilton.

In the militia report just issued Gen. Middleton very sharply calls attention to the utter inefficiency of a large proportion of the country militia corps.

The miners at the East Wellington colliery, Nanaimo, B. C., have struck work against the employment of Chinese, and the mine is now almost shut down.

Seven male graduates from Ontario and one young lady from Guelph received diplomas to practice medicine at the annual commencement of Buffalo University.

At Lake Pincon, a few nights ago, the sheep pen of Jas. Thompson was attacked by bears, and next morning nothing but the feet and heads of the animals were found.

It is reported that the Canadian Pacific railway contemplate running the Pacific and Atlantic express via the Smith's Falls short line, using the line through Ottawa principally for freight purposes.

Mr. Chapleau has decided that all foremen and deputy-foremen in the new Government Printing Bureau must be able to speak both English and French fluently.

The Canadian Government have renewed their offer to assist the emigration scheme of the Imperial Parliamentary committee by advice and assistance and grants of lands to settlers, but will not be responsible for the collection of money or interest.

In reply to the question what the tithes paid to the Roman Catholic Church in the Province of Quebec amount to, Mr. J. X. Perreault, of Montreal, publishes a letter showing that they amount to four per cent. of the gross production of grain of all kinds.

The Crown prosecutors in Montreal are said to be consulting as to the proper method of instituting proceedings for conspiracy against the sugar combine, and an indictment will be laid before the Grand Jury at the ensuing term of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Prospects are hopeful for a very large immigration into Manitoba and the North-West Territories next summer. Captain Graham, Dominion immigration agent at Winnipeg, calculates that from advices he has received at least one hundred thousand settlers may be expected this year.

According to the Peterboro' *Review*, the "Saved Army," an organization somewhat similar to the Salvation Army, has gone to places in Eastern Ontario where it had obtained a considerable hold in several places. The chief difference between its methods and those of the Salvation Army was its refusal to patronize the drum and trumpet. The soldiers wore a uniform, but their comparatively quiet efforts could not sustain the requisite enthusiasm, and the army slowly dissolved. The value of the street parade and the drum-beating to the Salvationist cause is thus clearly demonstrated.

UNITED STATES.

Albany is to have a national exhibition of food fruits next September.

A young man in Cleveland, Ohio, died the other day from excessive cigarette smoking.

Up to date the only poverty that Henry George has abolished is the poverty of Henry George.

The Chicago police have offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest of the supposed assassin of Banker Snell.

It is pretty generally believed that Cleveland will be nominated for a second term by the Democratic convention.

The 6th roof of the Court-house at Mount Vernon, Ill., was wound around a telegraph pole by the wind and made to fit as neatly as if the covering had been of kid.

A railroad engineer, of Erie, Pa., fell violently on the ice, striking on the back of his head. He is recovering, but finds when standing erect he is wholly blind, though he can see as well as ever when lying down.

The Union Square theatre, New York, was destroyed by fire Wednesday afternoon, and the Morton House hotel badly damaged, the total loss being about $350,000. Several firemen were badly burned and injured by the falling in of the theatre roof.

A curious freak of the cyclone at Mount Vernon, Ill., was seen at the Commercial hotel, where the wind carefully lifted the top of a cistern, and after setting it aside darted down into the great tank and scooped out the water out with as much ease as if it had been done with a ladle.

Boston has increased her permanent vagrant population 28 per cent. in five years. She has accomplished this by increasing her charitable fund, and has at length become convinced that the bigger the poor fund in a city, the greater the number of applicants.

A woman in Burlington, Me., just previous to her death, prayed earnestly that her babe might accompany her on her journey to the other world. The child, who but an hour or two before was as well as usual, playing about the room, immediately after receiving a kiss from its dying mother closed its eyes, and in five minutes or less was dead.

An old lady in Norwich, Conn., is a firm believer in the doctrine of faith-healing, and says the reason why the water pipes in her house did not freeze while all her neighbors were sorely bothered from this cause, was entirely due to her faith. She resolved to let the Lord take care of them, and not pipe frees, though all the others in the neighborhood were choked up tight.

A Pennsylvania lawyer who went West and settled in Minneapolis does not appear enamored of the climate. He says:—"It must be confessed that the Minnesota winters are hard on professional people. For 120 days in succession there is not a sign of a thaw even on the walks. Before spring returns the vitality of people who are shut up in offices is nearly exhausted, and they have a draggled, pumped-out appearance that can only be explained as the result of the severity of the climate."

FOREIGN.

Emperor William has sent an autograph letter to the Czar.

Donegal rents have been reduced 25 per cent. by the Land Commission.

The charities of the City of London amounted to $22,000,000 last year.

The village of Valtora, in northern Italy, has been wrecked by an avalanche, many people being killed.

Renewed snowstorms prevail throughout England, and the roads in many places are completely blocked.

The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Crown Prince on Monday evening and found him better than he had expected.

It is stated that the Porte has decided to intimate to Prince Ferdinand that it considers his position in Bulgaria illegal.

A university for women is about to be opened in St. Petersburg. It will include all the faculties but jurisprudence.

The Queen arrived in London yesterday, and as she drove across Hyde Park in an open carriage she was very enthusiastically received.

Sir Henry Holland announces that the Government of the Tonga Islands have promised to stop the persecution of Wesleyan missionaries.

The St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* says in the interest of Bulgaria and of peace Prince Ferdinand, who is illegally occupying the throne, must be removed.

A Canton paper says two Chinese priests were recently buried alive in the Buddhist temple near that city for attempting to assault two nuns in the temple.

A special cablegram says it is rumoured in London that an honour will be offered to Mr. Chamberlain on his return, but his friends do not think he will accept it.

The London *Standard*, referring to the strong allies Austria now has, says that if Russia reopens the Bulgarian question the result will be either a fresh rebuff or war.

Berlin medical experts concur in the opinion that a fatal termination to the Crown Prince's disease is inevitable within three months, and will probably occur much sooner.

The Paris Anarchists used to clamor for the "blood of the Rothschilds." At a recent meeting they denounced the great dry-goods houses like the Bon Marche and the Louvre, and even Mme. Boucicault, the head of the former. The meeting broke up with cries of "Vive la dynamite!"

A cable despatch says:—The Prince of Wales is related to everybody. As a royal action he can affectionately kiss more princesses than any living potentate. His eldest sister will, or at least may, be the German Empress; the King of Greece is his brother-in-law; his sister-in-law is Empress of Russia; his mother-in-law is Queen of Denmark; Prince Waldemar is his kinsman; he is, in a word, the one bright spot in a divided and harassed Europe.

The scheme of a tunnel under the English channel will once more be brought before the British Parliament. The promoters intend to make a third attempt to have their project legalized, and will once more urge that the tunnel can hardly make invasion of England easy when by flooding the passage all such danger is removed. A tunnel with this fate before it continually is hardly a good enough speculation for the British business mind, and when Parliament registers its next vote on the matter the scheme will not be found to have grown any in popularity.

What a Blizzard Is.

A blizzard is simply a strong cold wind moving unchecked over leagues of light unpacked snow. It sweeps up that which had previously fallen, carries it away in the color of a vast shaken fleece, distributes it so that almost each atmospheric atom has its little particle, and drives along all with a steady fury. Whether fresh snow is falling can seldom be determined by people out in a real blizzard. As far as the eye can see upward, and that is but a little space, the hurry of minute pellets hurling "through-other" across an unrevealed sky prevails, and the hurrying sameness on every side is varied only by occasional tall and bending wraiths where the wind whirls in shifting columns. A confusion of the senses, comparable to none produced otherwise, spalls one submitted to the enormous and blinding force of such snow-filled wind, and scarcely a distinct thought remains except that the awful cold forbids crouching for rest and shelter. To our personal knowledge, one in such a storm keeps with difficulty upon a railway track lifted three feet above the surrounding prairie, and may be lost by five steps the wrong way after stumbling down from the embankment, which, being white, becomes instantly invisible. It is recorded on good authority that bands of teamsters halting with their horses have been snowed over thirty feet deep by blizzards, and have survived by beating out breathing chambers till the cessation of the storm enabled them to dig themselves to upper air. The formation of a drift about a halted man, or horse, or sleigh, is sometimes wonderfully speedy, and the drift, once established, grows by virtue of its obstructiveness. In some well-authenticated cases lost persons have been found by the drifts over them and dug out alive, in others the spring has revealed corpses still unthawed among the last white relics of water. In blizzards people have often been unable to see across the street of a northwest town, and sometimes men lose their direction in trying to reach the opposite side of a well-built way.

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There is said to be no instance in which a Russian peasant has ever refused to pay his taxes. Once a year the collector enters the village, taps at the window and calls, "Kas, I" Then the man or woman of the house comes out with the money, which is always ready, tosses it into the bag of the collector, who does not count it, because he knows it is all the moujik has got. When night comes the collector enters the best house in the village, hangs his money-bag under the image of the Saviour, and carouses or sleeps till morning, being perfectly confident that his money will not be disturbed, because of the veneration for the Czar, whom he represents, and the image under which the treasure is placed.

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It is said that Diogenes could sleep soundly even in a tub, and it is hinted that the old man had policeman's blood running through his veins.

Ocean Steamship Passengers

Via New York should take the Erie railway, as it is not only the shortest and best line, but lands people close to the piers of the leading steamship companies. In buying tickets, ask for the Erie.

"What a picturesque little cottage! A veritable Swiss chalet." "A Swiss shall he do you call it? To my mind it's more like an Irish shan't be."

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CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys.

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GEORGE W. BOUTON, STAMFORD, CONN., says:
"For two years I was a sufferer from nervous debility, and I thank God and the discoverer of the valuable remedy that PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND cured me. It is a valuable remedy. Long may it live. Let any one write to me for advice."

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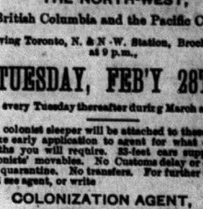

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FROM THE CAPITAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 13.—Parliament is now entering on the fourth week of the session and begins to settle down to hard work. Large bodies move slowly. A start has been made on the Estimates however which is a great thing for the Government. The week closes with two matters conspicuous in the political sky—the Fishery Treaty and the Manitoba negotiations. I would have added the invitation to Newfoundland to enter Confederation only the matter is not before the House and cannot come to anything this session. The matter is of first interest however for the consummation of the scheme would centralize at Ottawa the administration of all British North America. Those who know say the proposal will be regretted by the people of Newfoundland whose tariff is only ten per cent. while ours is 35. At all events Premier Thorburn of Newfoundland is at present in England and it will be some time before matters can come to a head. Sir Richard Cartwright on Friday accused the Government of want of courtesy to the House in not disclosing the negotiations with Newfoundland immediately Parliament assembled. The First Minister made no reply.

THE MANITOBA MATTER.

The Government are undoubtedly anxious to end the railway difficulty in Manitoba. Serious trouble is feared if an arrangement with the government of that Province is not come to. According to Mr. Watson the negotations begun here. A letter was sent by a mutual friend from Sir John to Mr. Greenway who wired Mr. Watson for advice. Mr. Watson saw Sir John and the result was that Mr. W. wired Mr. Greenway to come on. He and his Attorney General, Martin, and at the time of writing still here, but Mr. Martin told me yesterday that unless an arrangement was come to quickly they would return to Manitoba at once. They have had two or three interviews with the Ottawa Cabinet and in addition were closeted with Lord Lansdowne. This revived the statement that Imperial pressure is being brought to bear upon the question. In the House Mr. Mitchell, leader of the third party demanded to know if Lansdowne was acting at the instance of the Cabinet. Sir Hector Langevin said the Government were prepared to take responsibility for all the Governor General's acts. The leader of the House entering at this moment, having been absent and sent for, said the Governor General could send for and talk to whom he pleased. Mr. Laurier immediately rose and said whether His Excellency was acting without or with advice the Opposition would hold the Government responsible for anything that might come of it. The contention of the Manitoba delegates is that the Dominion Government must surrender the right to veto acts of the Legislature chartering local railways.

THE FISHERY TREATY.

Sir Charles Tupper gives notice of a bill respecting the Fishery Treaty. It is on the second reading of this bill, which was introduced to-day, that the debate on the Treaty will take place. The much talked of Protocols have been received by the Government and prove to contain nothing. Sir Charles regretted that they did not give the proposals laid before the conference. He laid on the table a supplementary document containing his proposal to the Commission for freer commercial intercourse with the United States with a view to the settlement of the fishery dispute. The American representatives replied that trade matters were outside of their jurisdiction to discuss and were for Congress to deal with. This non-committal proposal and reply are considered here to amount to nothing but much curiosity, is felt and many efforts have been made in the House to learn on what grounds Sir Charles Tupper supported his proposal and what he said in regard to reciprocal trade. Sir Charles takes the position that he cannot divulge more without the authority of the other Commissioners. There are of course the stenographic notes taken of the proceedings which if produced would show what was said. This is thus far the position of this matter.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The Opposition, particularly Messrs. Mills and Cartwright, were anxious to know when voting the money whether Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian Pooh Bah, was going to divest himself of the office of High Commissioner in London or of the office of Finance Minister. Sir Richard Cartwright did not object to him as Finance Minister for he thought him a very good one for his side of the House. But Mr. Mills pointed out that he could not reside in Canada and discharge the duties of representing Canada in London. Sir Charles contended that even residing here he could with advantage to Canada superintend the London agency. But he intimated that he would soon require to be relieved of one of the offices. Sir John dwelt on the saving of the High Commissioner's salary and described Sir Charles as "two gentlemen rolled into one." He wanted Sir Charles here "to fight my battles" for he is "a terror to evil doers." But continued the Premier, "I may be able to spare him to go back to England if hon. gentlemen opposite continue as mild as they have begun." This was all the information vouchsafed. Hon. Peter Mitchell referred to Sir Charles as a man with plenty of courage and plenty of cheek and the only man in Canada who could have carried Nova Scotia for the Government. So the Knight from Cumberland came out of the discussion with his vanity well flattered and he had a right to take Sir Richard Cartwright's remarks as a high compliment.

TEMPERANCE QUESTIONS.

There are few more vexed questions than that of prohibition. It was brought up by Mr. Mills on a motion in amendment to supply. He declared it to be the opinion of the House that the duty of the Government was to make the Scott Act as perfect as possible. The House rejected this by a majority of 53 in a House of 165. Mr. Mills was charged with being indiscreet in not waiting for Mr. Jamieson's bill, but the Opposition took the ground that the Act would never be amended as the Alliance require it until taken up by the Government and refer to the Scott Act itself which under Mr. Mackenzie was made a Government measure.

THE INTRESTS OF LABOR.

Messrs. Jury of Toronto, Collis of Hamilton and Redmond of Montreal have been here as the legislative committee of the Knights of Labor and interviewed Sir John who said the Dominion could not pass a Factory Act until it was settled whether jurisdiction was vested in the Provincial or Federal authority. He told them that the policy of paying assisted passages to immigrants had ceased and no more immigrants would be brought to Canada this way.

INCIDENTS OF DEBATE.

When Hon. Alexander Mackenzie rose in his place to protest calling for the interference of the Salisbury government in the matter of the Fishery Protocols he was almost unable to rise and being in danger of sinking back into his chair Mr. Charlton sprang to his assistance. Then amid the breathless stillness of an attentive House the enfeebled statesman made his remarks. The incident created a profoundly painful impression, many remembering when Alexander Mackenzie was not equalled as a debater in the Commons of Canada.

Sir John Macdonald having tried to set Messrs. Cartwright and Mills "by the ears" the Kingston Knight recalled the time when the Premier had the habit of flattering the vanity of one member of the Opposition to the dispraise of another and then turning round and flattering that other to the dispraise of the first all with a view of making a stew among his opponents. Sir John joined with the House in the laugh which followed.

Perhaps no feature of the session is so striking as the prominent part Sir Richard Cartwright takes in the proceedings. He is a readier debater than most others and has a great fund of information. Sir Richard and Hon. Peter Mitchell who sits beside him are ever ready for a brush with the enemy.

GENERAL NOTES.

Canada will exhibit at the Glasgow exhibition now open.

Mr. Lynch the dairy expert is here. He will read a paper in May before the British Dairymen's Association.

A grand military banquet to the Governor General takes place to-morrow evening

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A line of Ladies'
Curacoa Kid Boots
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A whole medicine chest in your pocket, with one box of Ayer's Pills. As they operate directly on the stomach and bowels, they indirectly affect every other organ of the body. When the stomach is out of order, the head is affected, digestion fails, the blood becomes impoverished, and you fall an easy victim to any prevalent disease. Miss M. E. Boyle, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., puts the whole truth in a nutshell, when she says: **"I use no other medicine than Ayer's Pills. They are all that any one needs, and just splendid to save money in doctors' bills."**

Here is an instance of

A Physician
who lost his medicine chest, but, having at hand a bottle of Ayer's Pills, found himself fully equipped.—J. Arrison, M. D., of San José, Cal., writes:

"Some three years ago, by the merest accident, I was forced, so to speak, to prescribe Ayer's Cathartic Pills for several sick men among a party of engineers in the Sierra Nevada mountains, my medicine chest having been lost in crossing a mountain torrent. I was surprised and delighted at the action of the Pills, so much so, indeed, that I was led to a further trial of them, as well as of your Cherry Pectoral and Sarsaparilla. I have nothing but praise to offer in their favor."

John W. Brown, M. D., of Oceana, W. Va., writes: "I prescribe Ayer's Pills in my practice, and find them excellent. I urge their general use in families."

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PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

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A Fair and Square Offer to Invalids to try The New Method Treatment

By which our success in curing chronic diseases and deformities has been so uniform, that we will now guarantee to treat bad or reputed incurable cases, for a stipulated price until cured, and in case of failure to refund all the money paid us under such written guarantee. It will cost you nothing to investigate this offer, as consultation at the offices or by letter is free. Take no chance—pay no money to a doctor, unless he has confidence enough in his skill to guarantee a cure. No matter what the name or nature of your disease may be, call on or write to us, giving age, sex, complexion and symptoms. Send stamps to prepay postage on the NEW METHOD CURE books.

Part I, contains 128 pages, over 200 illustrations, symptoms of diseases and reports of over 10,000 cures; Prescriptions for the cure of acute diseases by Allopathic, Homœopathic and Eclectic remedies; Hygienic Instructions for every lady, gentlemen and family. Will be mailed on receipt of 20 two-cent stamps, or 40 cents in silver.

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Ask for
ROYAL
COUGH DROPS,
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KING'S CONFECT'N'RY WORKS
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The table. Of course we know you will not, but we thought we would remind you that we have

A DAINTY STOCK
of choice Groceries, which should claim your attention at this time. We have many

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NICE FRESH STOCK
of Staple Goods which we are selling at prices that leave only a very small margin of profit.

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and a fine stock of all the requisites for a Christmas Pudding. If low prices for standard goods will please you, send your orders.

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Some choice lines at
WILSON'S DRUG STORE,
Durham St., Madoc.

TO FARMERS.
THE undersigned desires to announce to the farmers of Madoc and surrounding country that he has leased the
Farmers' Warehouse,
formerly occupied by Thomas Cross, Esq., and that he will be prepared to pay the
HIGHEST MARKET PRICE
for all kinds of grain.

J. D. BREEZE
Madoc, Sept. 1st, 1887. 21-3m

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By wearing the only
FRANK LAZARUS
(Late of the firm of Lazarus & Morris)
Renowned Spectacles & Eye Glasses
These Spectacles and Eye Glasses have been used for the past 35 years, and given in ever instance unbounded satisfaction. They are the best in the world. They never tire, and last many years without change. For sale by

E. B. Cassement & Co., Hardware, Madoc, and Dr. Tuttle, Tweed.

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No connection with any other firm in the Dominion of Canada. 47

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MARMORA WOOLLEN MILLS.
Custom Carding and Spinning done on shortest notice.

Parties having 60 pounds and upwards o wool can have their own wool spun into yarn.

Tweeds, Fulleloths, Shirtings and yarns kept on hand, to exchange for wool.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
MITCHELL & DANFORD.
Marmora, May 7th, 1887. 6-3m

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PROVISION DEALER.
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CHEAP MONEY.
The Subscriber has Private and Company Funds for Investment on
FARM AND VILLAGE PROPERTY
—at the—
LOWEST RATES OF INTEREST.
5, 6½ and 6 Per Cent.,
according to the description of the loans.
ALEX. A. McDONALD,
Solicitor, Madoc.
August, 10th, 1887. 19-tf

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PORTRAITS IN ALL THE STYLES.
BABIES TAKEN INSTANTANEOUSLY.
thus insuring a good portrait in almost every case.

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BOOTS of all kinds on hand, and made to order on the premises.

D. MORRICE.
Madoc, April 21, 1887. 3ly

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Counterfeits are always dangerous, more so that they always closely imitate the original in appearance and name. The remarkable success achieved by Nasal Balm as a positive cure for Catarrh and Cold in the Head has induced unprincipled parties to imitate it. The public are cautioned not to be deceived by nostrums imitating Nasal Balm in name and appearance, beating such names as Nasal Cream, Nasal Balsam, etc. Ask for Nasal Balm and do not take imitation dealers may urge upon you. For sale by all druggists or sent post paid on receipt of price (50c and $1) by addressing Fulford & Co., Brockville, Ont.

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BUILDING LOTS for sale, in the northern part of the Village of Madoc, at reasonable prices and favorable terms. Garden plots to rent.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

THE PILLS
Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless

THE OINTMENT
Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS
Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment,
78 New Oxford Street, (late 533, Oxford Street), London.
And sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

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North Hastings Review.

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VOL. XI., No. 50. Madoc, County of Hastings, Thursday, March 22, 1888. POSTAGE PREPAID.

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J. H. McCLELLAN,
MANAGER.

Victoria Block, Durham Street.

Madoc, May 23rd, 1887. 8 1ly

Born.

ROBLIN.—At, Melita, Man., on March 10th, the wife of Charles E. Roblin, of a son.

Hope So.

A prominent member of Lindsay's Salvation Army at a recent meeting in his prayer said, "Thank the Lord that Sir. John A. has something that the Grits can neither give nor take away."

Personal.

Mr. L. Eager, of Madoc township, left on Monday for Osprey, Man. where he expects to remain during the summer.

Mr. Wm. Ham, who has been on the N. W. M. P. force since 1885, returned to Madoc on Friday, having purchased his discharge.

Mr. John Eagle, left on Monday for his home in Tamworth.

Messrs. Sneaton and McGuinnis, of Belleville, were in town on Tuesday.

Mr. Charles Butler, of Stirling, gave us a call on Wednesday.

Madoc High School.

A draft of the plan of the Madoc High School was prepared by Mr. Thomas Hanley, of Belleville, and submitted to the School Board last week. He also accompanied Messrs. E. D. O'Flynn, R. R. Casement and A. A. McDonald to Toronto to inspect a new and improved heating apparatus, which was highly recommended, and so far as inspection went was thoroughly satisfactory. A tender for the heating furnace has been sent to the Board. A meeting of the Board will be called shortly to consider the plans and specifications of the building as well as the tender for furnace. The seating capacity of of the School will be about 215.

Bucket Shops.

The advisability of presenting a measure to Parliament making bucket shops illegal has been under consideration and it is all but settled that the Government will introduce such a bill. It will be in charge of Hon. Mr. Abbott and pass through the Senate first. The measure will be brief, but to the point, bringing bucket shops under the operation of the criminal law respecting gambling and gambling houses, and so imposing penalties upon those who conduct bucket shops and those who trade in them. The police authorities will be clothed with power to enter at any time a place where the bucket shop business is carried on, seize the contents and throw upon the proprietor of the establishment the onus of proving that the business does not partake of the character of gambling.

The strike on the Sante Fe railway is ended.

The boat race between O'Connor of Toronto and Peterson of San Francisco, which took place at the latter place on Saturday was won easily by the Toronto man.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

New Ads. This Week.

The People's Store—Weaver & Hudgins.
House for Sale—D. C. Clarke.
House for Sale—H. S. O'Hara.
Boots & Shoes—T. Roberts.
Reduced—J. C. Dale.

as Our 35c. Japan Tea is taking the lead in Madoc. D. W. Wright.

as Tea very cheap at W. Willis Hudgins'.

as Groceries, Crockery, Boots and Shoes at D. W. Wright's.

as Look out for cheap Crockery and Glassware at W. Willis Hudgins'.

as Boots and Shoes at big reductions to compete with others at D. W. Wright's.

as J. R. Irish, Dentist, arrives every Tuesday on noon train. He is now extracting teeth without pain. See advertisement.

as Arriving every day—Our Spring Stock of Boot, Shoes and Slippers, at D. W. Wright's.

Latest Local News.

—Good sugar weather.

—Yesterday was the vernal equinox.

—Good Friday comes on the 30th inst.

—A three days' rain set in on Tuesday.

—Wood is still coming in in large quantities.

—Read Weaver & Hudgins' advt. in this issue.

—Township Council meets at Eldorado on Monday next.

—A good brick house and splendid lot for sale in Madoc. See advt.

—Mr. D. C. Clarke is offering his brick house for sale. See advt.

—Boots and shoes at the People's Store, Best's old stand, Eldorado.

—Robins and crows, harbingers of spring, have made their appearance.

—The snow and ice are rapidly disappearing under the March winds.

—The High School will be pushed to completion as speedily as possible.

—The crusher at Bannockburn is expected to be ready for operation this week.

—All men are not homeless, but some men are more home less than others.

—The snow must go, the weather has become to unhealthy for it altogether.

—A statement of the Auditors report, for Madoc Village, will be published next week.

—A communication from Cooper received too late for this issue. Will appear next week.

—Buy your crockery and glassware from the People's Store, Eldorado.—Weaver & Hudgins.

—We acknowledge with thanks a batch of Parliamentary papers and books from Hon. Mr. Flint.

—Several large blocks of very fine marble were taken out of the quarry in this village last week.

—Read the advt. of Mr. J. C. Dale, respecting the slaughtering of goods at the "Right House."

—Already the youngsters are commencing to look forward towards the first holiday, Good Friday.

—The registration of letters from Canada to the United States has been reduced from 5 cents to 2 cents.

—A thaw has occurred each time a new moon appeared this winter, with the exception of present month.

—The People's Store, Best's old stand, Eldorado, will be open on April 16th. Drop in and see the goods.

—The interest in the evangelistic services conducted by Revs. Crossley and Hunter at Belleville is increasing.

—Weaver & Hudgins will keep a full line of groceries, fruits, confectionery, etc., at their Eldorado store.

—The members of the Alert Fire Company are talking of going to Brantford, to attend a demonstration, some time in June.

—There are some men who never punctuate until the day of their death. Then they are compelled to come to a full stop.

—All subscribers whose subscriptions are not paid to April 1st, 1888, are requested to remit the amounts—large or small.

—The national W. C. T. U. have named from March 18th to 23rd as a week of prayer, and asked that it be observed by all local branches.

—Mr. T. Roberts, of the Madoc Boot and Shoe Store, whose advertisement may be found elsewhere, has established a large trade and is doing a good business. He this week is offering goods very low. Read his advt.

Model School.

Pupils entering the primary department of the Model School must be sent at the beginning of the term, which commences on Tuesday, April 3rd. Parents should make a note of this.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

This Week.

This week we send statements of accounts for subscriptions due the REVIEW from the date to which they have been paid to April 1st, 1888, which time we withdraw from the office. Some of the amounts are small; but others again are for the full year. All accounts have been made out to April 1st. After the first of the month, all book accounts for advertising, job work, etc., will be rendered, to which we shall be obliged to ask prompt attention.

Newspaper Law

The following is a resume of the laws in force regarding the receiving of newspapers:

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order a discontinuance of their periodicals, the publishers may continue to send them until arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect to take their periodicals from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible till they have settled up their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to their former direction they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is "prima facia" evidence of intentional fraud.

6. If subscribers pay in advance, they are bound to give notice at the end of their time if they do not wish to take it; otherwise the publisher is obliged to send it, and the subscriber will be responsible until an express notice with payment of all arrearages, is sent to the publisher.

The latest postal laws are such that newspaper publishers can arrest anyone for fraud who take a paper and refuse to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run along for some time unpaid, and then orders it discontinued, or orders the postmaster to mark it "Refused," and have a postal card sent notifying the publisher, leaves himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

Never Fails.

The month of March possesses many of the general characteristics of the man who starts out to lick the editor. When they come in like a lion they usually go out like a lamb—and a bleating lamb at that.

Improvements.

Mr. A. Palmer, grocer, of this village, has recently made several improvements in his shop. The petitions of the lunch rooms on the south side were taken down, making the main shop much larger, and more convenient. The back part of the shop has been neatly arranged for lunch rooms, &c.

By Acclamation.

At the nomination of candidates for West Hastings, on Saturday, Mr. Henry Corby, of Belleville, was elected by acclamation. It was supposed that Dr. Day, of Trenton, would contest the Riding in the interests of the Reform party, but on account of some prearrangements between the parties, Mr. Corby was allowed to take the field unopposed.

The New Store.

The new store at Eldorado will be opened on April 16th, stocked with a full line of all classes of goods, of the best quality, and at lowest possible prices. These goods will be new, bought especially for this store, and will not be made up of bankrupt stocks. Messrs. Weaver & Hudgins purpose doing a live business at Eldorado. See advertisement in this issue.

The Dead Alive.

It was reported around town last week that W. R. Taber, V S, had taken a sudden departure. The rumor proved unfounded, as Mr. Taber about as suddenly put in an appearance on Thursday. He informs us that he was suddenly called away to attend the Assizes at Whitby; and his hasty departure without an explanation gave rise to the report.

Be on Time.

The Peterborough *Review* contains the following timely advice, which is as applicable here as any where else:—

We observe year after year that a numerous class of people complain about their assessment for municipal purposes, but as they always wait until after the Court of Revision is over before putting in appeals they cannot do anything to remedy matters and do nothing but growl the rest of the year. This year they should not fail to be on time, if they have any complaints to make.

Fortunate Stick.

One day last week as Peter Comerford and another gentleman were driving over 'Derila' lake, in township, they suddenly came upon a wolf, which frightened the horse so that it turned sharply around and upset Mr. Comerford out of the cutter. Fortunately they had a large club in the cutter with them which rolled out with Comerford, and when the wolf made a rush at him he seized the stick and struck it on the head, killing it instantly.

Much Needed

We are pleased to note with what interest our city fathers watch over the village in keeping its walks in good repair, and the streets cleaned of the filth accumulated during the winter months; but there is one thing that is neglected. We think the Street Surveyor should be instructed to clear the walks leading to the station and to the Masonic Hall, as well as the walk along St Lawrence street, east, of the ice and snow, which generally lies until late in the spring, compelling the public to take the road, which at this time of the year is unfit to walk upon. This step on the part of the Council is much needed; and the residents along those streets would greatly appreciate a move in this direction.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Kingston Presbytery met on Monday at Kingston.

Thos. Kelso, of Belleville, had his leg broken on Monday.

The Guelph band made $444 out of their tournament last year.

A new dock and new hotel will be built at Massassaga Point.

The juvenile population of Hastings is sadly affected with measles.

There were 129 registered steamboats in the Kingston division last year.

Belleville is agitating the introduction of an electric fire alarm system.

The C. P. R. car shops at Perth have orders to build 700 combination cars.

East Northumberland has had seventeen elections in the last twenty years.

A barn with all its contents, belonging to John Ranson, Thomasburg, was destroyed by fire.

Smith & Bryson, the absconding Trenton merchants, are now in Los Angeles, California.

According to the *Herald*, the express business at Campbellford is growing so fast that a down town express office is requested.

The Kingston mill is one of five which have received orders for cotton from China. The order is for 500 bales, and a refusal for 500 more.

A barn belonging to Mrs. David Hagerman, 3rd con. Sindey, was totally destroyed by fire last week. With the barn about 9 tons of hay, seed grain, farming implements, 5 horses, and 6 cows were consumed.

If you require a spring medicine, if you are suffering with languor, debility, pimples, boils, catarrh, chronic sores, scrofula, or loss of appetite; or any disease arising from impure blood, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the safest and most economical of all blood purifiers.

The fast train from New York to Jacksonville, known as the Cuban Mail, went through a trestle in Georgia on Saturday. Twenty-three people were killed and many injured.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER

TO ALL WANTING EMPLOYMENT.

We want live, energetic agents in every county in the United States and Canada to sell a patent article of great merit on *its merits*. An article having a large sale paying over 10% per cent. profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given on each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every housewoner, it may not be necessary to make "*an extraordinary offer*" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but in its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from $150 to $300 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a thirty day's trial and fail to clear at least $100 in this time, above all *expenses*, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. No such employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, nor would we if we did not know that we have agents now making more then double this amount. Our large decriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and those we wish to send to everyone out of employm nt who will send us three one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. Address, at once,

NATIONAL NOVELTY CO.
49—3m 514 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mortgage Sale!

BY virtue of Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage made by ALEXANDER CARMICHAEL to JAMES THOMPSON, there will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION.

—AT—

William Fitzgerald's Hotel

MAYNOOTH,

in the COUNTY OF HASTINGS, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of June,

next, A. D. 1888,

The north half of lot number seven in the fifth concession of the Township of Montesgle in the said County of Hastings, fifty acres more or less. The west half of lot number 8 in the sixth concession, fifty acres and one half of an acre, more or less, and the entire of lot number seven in the sixth concession, one hundred and one acres, more or less, in the said Township; if the mortgage money and interest be not paid before that date.

The vendor reserves to himself one bid.

Dated this 3rd day of March, A. D. 1888.

JAMES THOMPSON,
48 4w Mortgagee.

MADOC LODGE

No. 179 I.O.O.F.

MEETS every Monday evening, in the Lodge Room, Wilson Block, at eight o'clock sharp. Visiting brothers cordially welcomed.

J. MOUNCEY, Secretary. E. L. WEISS, Noble Grand.

CHARLES BUTLER,

ISSUER of Marriage Licenses and Licensed County Auctioneer. All orders attended to promptly. Residence—Stirling, Ont.

E. GUSS PORTER,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c., Belleville, Ont. Office—opposite New Post Office, Bridge Street.

as Private money to loan at lowest rates.

LEONARD & O'BRIEN,

BARRISTERS. Office over the Telegraph Office, Belleville. Money to loan on farm and village properties at lowest rates.

CHAS. J. LEONARD. | S. O'BRIEN.

ALEX. A. McDONALD,

SOLICITOR of the Supreme Court, Conveyancer and Notary Public. Agent for the "National Investment Loaning Society," of Toronto. Office in the Victoria Block, Madoc. Branch office in the village of Tweed. 527

F. E. O'FLYNN,

BARRISTER, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.

HEAD OFFICE—Over Dominion Bank, Front St., Belleville.

BRANCH OFFICE—Over O'Flynn's Bank, Madoc, Mr. John W. Blair, manager.

Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Mr. O'Flynn will be in his Madoc office at any time by appointment.

DOUGALL & STEWART,

BARRISTER, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, &c. Money to loan on Farms.

O'FLYNN BLOCK, MADOC,

Ashley Block, Belleville.

A. R. DOUGALL, Q.C. | D. E. K. STEWART

Money to Loan.

COMPANY and private funds to loan at lowest rates. No commission.

D. E. K. STEWART,
507 Solicitor, Madoc

JOHN DALE,

Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Office—Residence, Durham St., Madoc

A. F. WOOD,

Land, Loan, & Commission Agency

OFFICE—Second door south of Masonic Hall. Agent for Canada Landed Credit Company.

J. R. IRISH, L. D. S.

The only Licensed Dentist that visits MADOC, arrives at the WINDSOR HOUSE every Tuesday at one o'clock and stops until the next morning.

Can furnish better material and work and for a less fee than if remaining in the place the whole time. The vitalised air used for extracting teeth without pain, and the new local anaesthetics.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

THE BEST Hotel in the town. This Hotel has been lately refitted and repainted. We can give increased accommodation to the traveling public. First class sample rooms. Choice liquors and cigars. Excellent attention paid to guests. Good stabling and attentive hostlers. We respectfully solicit a share of your patronage, as you will find this second to no hotel in the county.

ROBT. SIMMONS, Prop.

Madoc, Aug. 14th, 1887. 19-1y

MAYNOOTH HOUSE,

(late P. Green's old stand, Maynooth.)

THIS HOUSE is situated in one of the best districts for hunting, fishing, &c., and has been all refitted. Furniture new. Bar always supplied with the best brand of wines, liquors, cigars, &c. Good stabling accommodation, and attentive hostlers. Charges moderate. Parties travelling will consult their own interest by calling at the above hotel.

JAMES M[illegible], Manager.

Maynooth, June 1st, 1887. 9 1y

C. Fraser Aylsworth, Jr.

Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor, Civil Engineer, Draughtsman, &c.,

MADOC - P. O.

Orders by mail should state *place* and *character* of Survey that the above Surveyor may consult as to *original monuments* and *former Surveys*, his extensive field notes of Sixty Years' Practice, of the late John Emerson, and also the field notes of C. F. Aylsworth, Sr., thereby saving *time* and *expense* and securing *correctness* of Surveys.

Residence at

454 C. F. AYLSWORTH

A GREAT SECRET;

OR,

SHALL IT BE DONE.

CHAPTER XXIII.

It was with many qualms of conscience that Gerald, after taking a tender farewell of Peggy at the sitting-room door, hurried off to the parish church at which Mr. Hicks had so opportunely had the banns published, to make arrangements for his marriage early on the following morning. Under the circumstances conscience was bound to have the worst of it; and Gerald returned to Mrs. Walton's in an ecstasy of impatient happiness, against which the fear of Mr. Beresford's displeasure was powerless. After all, Peggy was twenty-one, she had a right to choose her husband; her father had never even pretended to care for her, and it was only by Gerald's own persuasions that she had consented to obey his command that she should return to "Les Bouleaux." Gerald's own feeling toward his employer had undergone a great change. He had had to acknowledge that Mr. Beresford's kindness to himself had not been so great or so disinterested as for six years he had believed it to be, and although Gerald fought firmly against the suggestion that the paralytic had any direct knowledge of the knaveries in which it was evident that Mr. Smith was actively concerned, yet the bond between master and clerk was so strong that it was impossible to suspect the one without looking shyly on the other.

Mr. Smith did his very best to remove the prejudice his eyes, or perhaps his ears, had told him existed against him in Gerald's mind. He called in the evening, and took the young fellow to the Alhambra Theatre as soon as Peggy had gone upstairs. He was amusing enough when he liked, and against his will Gerald enjoyed his society more than the representation of *The Beggar Student*, which at that time occupied the boards of the Alhambra. As the curtain fell on the first act Mr. Smith jumped up with alacrity from his seat, and pulled his companion up by the arm.

"Come and have a drink," said he eagerly. "There's nothing makes one so thirsty as the front of a theatre—except the back."

These words recalled to Gerald's mind all the dark suspicions which his companion's genial manner had for the time caused him to forget. He allowed himself to be led to one of the bars, he drank a glass of sherry, as Smith would take no refusal, but he steadily refused to have a second; and when they returned to their seats in the balcony he was well on his guard against the older clerk's efforts to "pump" him.

"Awfully clever of you to get a holiday out of old B. like this. How did you manage it?" he began.

"O, I just took it and risked the consequences," said Gerald, who felt sure that Smith knew quite as much about the matter as he did.

"Ah, well done. Glad to see you pluck up a spirit. But absconding *and* abduction! Rather a far cry from the model clerk to Robin Hoodcum Lovelace, ain't it?"

"O, I don't know. One must break out sometimes," said Gerald, who was not going to play penitent to Smith.

The eyes of the confidential clerk twinkled at him curiously.

"You have seen Blair since you have been in London," he said suddenly, with such a keen look and such an abrupt change of manner that Gerald felt sure his own face must betray him as their eyes met. "Come, come, it's no use denying it to me, you know. We're old pals, you and I; I've always liked you, Gerald, and taken your part with the governor, and told him his keeping you at 'Les Bouleaux' like a rabbit in a hutch was rather rough on you. Now, you take my advice, and don't you go messing about with that sodden old fool Blair and his grievances. I don't deny that he may have grievances; we all have. But his are past mending, and anybody who meddles with him now—mind, I give you this warning kindly—is more likely, much more likely, to burn his own fingers than to do himself or Blair any good. Now, take this in the right spirit, my boy, and profit by it."

There was in the man's geniality of voice and manner, in the hearty persuasiveness of his tones in spite of all his vulgarity of speech, such a magnetic influence that Gerald, instead of shrinking from the touch of the flabby, plump hand laid on his shoulder, leant toward him, listening with eager attention, softened against his will by the now mild good-natured gaze of the bright black eyes. Smith had tried that mild gaze before, and knew how to follow it up effectively.

"Look here, Staunton," said he, with a plaintive, hang-dog bend of the head that might have touched Miss M'Leod herself. "I'm not the selfish, hard devil you think me. I've had to do some dirty work, for old Beresford never walks through the mud but in somebody else's shoes; and I haven't much sympathy for snivelling old idiots that think any story's better than none—like Blair. But, I have a real liking for you, and I should like to see you get on; and as you seem sweet on that rough-haired little girl, I think the best thing you can do is to go straight to old B., ask him to give you a chance with her, and last, but not least—get Madame de Lancry to back you up."

This advice was so genuinely good in Gerald's eyes that he was disarmed altogether, and, turning his eyes absently toward the stage, he gave Smith the opportunity of examining his clothes very carefully, with particular attention to the arrangement of the pockets, while he leaned over the younger man and affectionately kept a forefinger hooked into the second buttonhole of his grey coat.

"Look here," he went on persuasively, "there's nothing like a promptitude in these matters. Why don't you run down to Dover to-night, cross to-morrow morning and attack old B. while your courage is fresh? I'll see you as far as Dover, and then come back ready to take Miss Peggy away by easy stages as soon as she is well enough; I expect she won't be long coming round when she hears that somebody is in France before her."

But Gerald turned quickly, though not suspiciously and said hurriedly that that was impossible. For to leave England with Peggy was not to be thought of.

"I'm going right on to Paris first," he continued, "and I shall take Miss Beresford as far as Calais myself. I shall come back as soon as I have finished the business which takes me to Paris, and then I shall take your advice and speak to Mr. Beresford."

"You will see Madame de Lancry in Paris," said Smith quickly, not as a question, but as a statement.

Gerald could not contradict him.

"Well, you be careful what dealings you have with that woman. She's a slippery fish, and as artful, double-dealing, shuffling, scheming a hussy as ever I've come across," said Smith, with feeling.

"Do you know her, then?"

"Rather!" slipped out involuntarily from the lips of the elder man, with a heartiness which astonished Gerald. "Yes, and look here, you'd better not have anything to do with her, he continued more quietly. "She's big game for a young shot like you; and—and you'll get into worse trouble than you think if you trust her further than you can see her."

He was growing rather incoherent between his anxiety to be impressive and his consciousness that his remonstrances with the younger man were unavailing. After a few uncomfortable minutes, during which both watched the performance and listened to the singing with dull lack of appreciation, Smith jumped up and dragged Gerald out with him, down the staircase and into the street.

Couldn't stand that stuffy hole any longer," he burst out, as they walked fast along Leicester Square toward Coventry Street. "Come into Scott's, and let's have some supper. I'll stand champagne."

"No, thanks," said Gerald; I must cross by the midday boat to-morrow, and I have some business to do first, and must get to bed early. Good-night."

He wrenched his arm with difficulty from that of his companion, and darted along the pavement among the crowd so fast and so neatly that the plumb and short-sighted Smith gave up all thought of pursuit after a few steps.

"Curse him!" he muttered, like a little malignant demon, as he stood on the edge of the pavement rubbing his spectacles, "I'll teach him how to treat a gentleman before I've done with him. And if he won't take his finger out of this pie at my bidding, he'll have to be handed over to some one who won't use him quite so gently. There's something up between him and Miss Peg, I fancy, to make him so d—d virtuous; I'll be around there early to-morrow morning, and find out what's their little game."

But when at nine o'clock on the following morning Mr. Smith presented himself, fat, smiling and with a clean collar, at Mrs. Walton's door the "little game" was already over. Gerald and Peggy had been for an early walk together, and they were sitting at breakfast with the landlady and two of her boarders. Both were very silent and neither of them could eat, and the announcement that Mr. Smith was in the hall made them start guiltily and look at each other in a furtive manner. Gerald went out to meet him.

"Well, my boy, how are you? and how's the little lady?" asked Smith, with jarring geniality.

"Miss Beresford is so much better that she is going to cross to-day. We are both quite ready," said Gerald.

The elder man looked at him keenly through his spectacles, which he carefully adjusted for that purpose. But the ecstasy of quiet happiness which made the young man's eyes bright and dreamy defied his penetration and woke no suspicion of the truth in his preoccupied mind. He would, of course, accompany Miss Beresford to "Les Bouleaux," he said. Peggy, who had come out into the hall, received this offer with faint thanks; Gerald with none. However, a cab was called, and they all drove off to Charing Cross together.

It was a strange journey. Mr. Smith was careful to secure a compartment in the train to themselves, and he insisted on taking Gerald to the opposite end of the carriage from that at which Peggy sat, on pretence of talking with him about the business of the firm. Gerald submitted most unwillingly, and cast furtive, longing glances over the little man's shoulder at the pale girl in the corner. He was not in a suspicious frame of mind, being entirely absorbed in wondering at what point of the journey he should be able to shake off the portly incubus who was tormenting him, and to be alone with his newly-married wife for the first time.

But the little bride was not so guileless. Having strong reason to mistrust Smith as a travelling companion, and sharing Gerald's belief that the confidential clerk had overheard the younger man confess that the clue to the robbery was in his possession, she cast alternately a glance of love at her young husband, and one of malice and all uncharitableness at his companion. As she saw Smith becoming every moment more affectionate and confidential, she quietly changed her seat for one opposite to them, and, nodding at them both easily, said it was unsociable of them to leave her by herself. Smith blinked at her with a moment's unconcealed annoyance, and received a challenge from her steady defiant eyes. Gerald grew hot and red, not quite understanding the situation, yet knowing that something was wrong.

At Dover his eyes were opened. Smith insisted on taking him "to have a drink," and on his return alone to the carriage in which they had left Peggy, she seized him by the arm, guessing at once by his face that something had happened to alarm him.

"Why, your coat is wet through! Gerald, what have you done? What has he done to you?"

"Nothing," said the young fellow, trying to laugh. "But you were right, Peggy. If you had not insisted on carrying the stone yourself, I believe he would have robbed me of it."

"Tell me all about it," said she, white to the lips, but very quiet.

"He upset a great jug of water over me at the refreshment bar, and pulled off my coat before I knew where I was, on pretence on its giving me cold. He was so quick, so clever, so fussy, that no one would have guessed I was being searched; but a few minutes later he gave me back my pocket-book, saying he had 'picked it up.' If his cunning didn't make me nervous, I should laugh at his being 'sold.' As it is, I am so much afraid of his diabolical devices that I don't like you to drive even those three miles to 'Les Bouleaux' with him."

"I shall be all right, Gerald; it will be your turn to be watchful then, as I shall have to give up the stone to you at Calais. I don't think he is likely to trouble us much again before then."

She was right. Mr. Smith disappeared into the cabin as soon as they got on board—not in a shamefaced manner, but with a cheerful and smiling assurance that he was going to be very ill. The young husband and wife, therefore, sat on deck together in happiness made keener by the parting that was to come so soon. The thought that troubled him most deeply was how to win Mr. Beresford's consent to the step they had already taken. The anxiety uppermost in Peggy's mind was the danger that lay before Gerald on his journey to Paris. But thought and anxiety were only a dim and hazy background to the feelings of each as they sat, furtively holding each other's hand, looking out over the sea in unspeakable trembling happiness, intoxicated by the first taste of their innocent love.

Both were very silent. It was not until from a dim line on the horizon the French shore had become a clear yet delicate picture, and the wooden pier stood out, and the long flat sands that stretched to the left far beyond "Les Bouleaux" were plainly to be seen, that Peggy turned her eyes with a shuddering sigh to her husband's face.

"It will be all over in a few minutes now, Gerald. I knew such happiness as this could never last."

But the young man felt equal to fifty years of it, and he shook his head reprovingly.

"You are a silly little creature," said he tenderly. "Because you never have been happy is not a reason why you never should be."

"Yes, it is," she answered, her large eyes wide with vague fears. "I should have been happy before now if I had been meant to be happy. When I was away—with you—in England, I cheated myself into thinking that I had perhaps made a mistake about myself until now, and that I was not the victim of Fate, but of my own discontent. But now that I see those bare flat sands again, where I have walked by myself so often, and thought over all my life and all the people I have met, I am in my right mind again; and I wish I had never married you, Gerald, to risk bringing my own ill-luck down upon you."

"You are not well yet, my darling; that is why everything seems so gloomy to you," said Gerald gently. "You can't possibly bring me worse luck than I've had all my life, for one thing; and I think myself that, now you and I are one, perhaps we shall have only one load of ill-luck instead of two. Now, don't let Smith see you crying, or he'll tease you; he's such a coarse brute. Remember, I shall see Madame de Lancry this evening, and if possible return to 'Les Bouleaux' to-night; and you may depend upon it that her influence is strong enough to do anything she pleases with your father."

"But she doesn't like me!"

"I've been so successful in my trip to England that I think she will overlook that."

"O Gerald, I hope, I pray she will. If you don't come back to me to-morrow, I think I shall die."

She looked so white, so fragile, as she gazed imploringly at him, that Gerald's heart leapt up, and for a few mad moments he felt that he would, he must risk anything rather than leave her. But then Smith's voice behind them, as he staggered along from the cabin, recalled him to a more prosaic view of life and its obligations, and he whispered to her that she must take courage, and he would come back to her safely, and they would be happy together again, she might be sure of that.

"And you must give me the stone now, Peggy; we shall be on shore in a minute," he added, as the boat steamed slowly past the head of the old pier.

"Not with that man watching us," she answered. "You will let me see you off, Gerald, and we'll find some opportunity for you to hide it away. You know how cunning he is."

But Mr. Smith appeared to have forgotten everything but the fact that the sea-passage had tried him sorely. He came up, looking pale, flabby, and woe-begone, and piling his bag and his rug on a seat, leaned against them in a limp and dejected manner.

"I suppose you young people will want to see the very last of each other?" said he, with startling benevolence.

Of course the secretly wedded pair had flattered themselves that their preference for each other's society was well concealed.

"But I should like to say a few words to you, Gerald, before you start," he continued.

Peggy made no objection to this, since the stone was still in her keeping. So they all went into the restaurant of the Hotel de la Gare, and leaving the lady seated at one of the tables near the fire place, the two men retired a few steps to talk.

"You know, Gerald, I am a good friend to you, whatever you think," began Smith, in his most persuasive manner. "And look here, it's plain enough that you and little Miss Peggy are sweet upon each other: and very natural and right too. Now, I don't think, for my part, you'll find it half so hard to bring the old man round as you imagine: I'll do my best to push your interests, if that'll do any good. Only you must show yourself to be a lad of business capacity, you know, if you want to find favor with him."

"Well, I do my best with whatever I have to do. There isn't much scope for the display of original genius in adding up rows of figures."

"No, no, I allow that. But I've got a chance for you to do something more than that. I am due in Paris myself this evening to take an order from M. de Breteuil." Gerald gave him a suspicious glance, which Smith did not appear to notice. "Now, if you would sacrifice just so much of your time as it would take to call upon M. de Breteuil and receive the order for me, it would prove to Mr. Beresford that you are fit for something beyond compound addition, and, moreover, that you can think of business even when you are taking a holiday."

"I'll go, of course," said Gerald promptly.

"Very well. Then I'll give you a note to him to explain that you come instead of me. He stands very much on his dignity, does this gentleman."

Smith went into the hotel, and returned in a few minutes with a sealed note directed to M. de Breteuil, Avenue Friedland, Paris. This he put into Gerald's hands.

"O, and one thing more, Gerald," he added carelessly, as he was turning to the buffet. "Go straight to him the moment you get to Paris, before you go anywhere else, because my appointment with him is for twenty minutes after the arrival of the train in Paris. Don't forget this. Take a *fiacre*, and put it down to me."

"All right," said Gerald.

Smith did not intrude again upon the young lovers, who took a very gloomy and despondent leave of one another as the Paris train went off. When Gerald had caught the last glimpse of his forlorn little bride, he leant back in the carriage, took out the letter, and compared the hand writing of the direction with that on the note which Blair had found in his pocket on his arrival in Scotland.

"Yes, there is no doubt it is the same, said Gerald to himself. "And bye the bye, how oddly this M. de Breteuil's business with our firm seems to have gone side by side with this terrible affair! They make as much fuss about him as if he were an emperor. I feel quite curious to see him."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Worthy Charity.

One of the newest and most needed organizations for Christian work, of which Chicago has not a few, is that of "The Protective Agency for Women and children." It originated a little more than a year ago in the Woman's Club, to which, with the aid of various other benevolent societies, its success is due. Its aim is to afford moral and legal support to women and children who are helpless or being trespassed upon, either because they are ignorant of their rights or because they are poor and alone, and who, without encouragement, would never seek for whatever protection is afforded by the laws. When a crime is heard of against any one of this class, an agent is sent to learn the circumstances and inquire into the means and deserts of the victim. For the worthy and needy, the agency seeks to act the part of a sister. During its first year it received and investigated 136 complaints. In small claims only a letter, showing that the one to whom money is due has friends, is frequently all that is needed to bring about a satisfactory settlement. But when it is necessary, the agency does not hesitate to appeal to the courts, and so far it has not lost a case involving money. Much of its work consists in the collection of small debts to workingwomen, ranging in amount from fifty cents to $50. Many cases are in defense of the victims of designing evil-doers, by giving them the requisite courage and knowledge, and furnishing them, if necessary, with trustworthy legal counsel.

Very little Christian work requires more self-denial than for a delegation of respectable ladies, of acknowledged social position, to attend a trial in a police court, and submit to all the delays and annoyances which the defender of some undoubted villain may subject them to, for the sake of befriending by their presence those who have no friends. Very few deeds could give such moral support to a girl, when the lawyer on the opposite side seems to exculpate his client by blackening her character, and her innocence may be turned into a sign of her guilt. Most of the justices and judges encourage the ladies, and have not seldom sent for them when some woman needed a friend. The ladies themselves in turn represent an influence for which even an unjust judge has a wholesome respect.

Not the least of the work of the agency has been the protection of the virtue of women, and bringing its destroyers to justice. Last year it had twelve cases of criminal assault and six cases of abduction. To its energy is largely due the indictment and prospective punishment of a woman who, on the pretext of furnishing employment, had been taking girls up into the lumber woods of Wisconsin, where a guard of ferocious dogs, surrounding the house in which they were kept, make escape well-nigh impossible. The president says: "No one unfamiliar with the work would believe that there are so many women in this city, often mere children fighting a brave fight to gain an honest living. Snares and pitfalls are all about, most cunningly devised to entrap them." To those who think that modest women should not undertake such work, she pertinently says that "the virtue of poor women is as well worthy the protection of the law as the purse of the rich man," and that "the shame and scandal of these crimes lies in the fact, not in the telling of it."

Their Pet Names.

It is by these pleasing names the residents of the various States are known to each other:—Maine, foxes; New Hampshire, Granite boys; Vermont, Green Mountain boys; Massachusetts, Bay State boys; Rhode Island, skinflints; Connecticut, wooden nutmegs; New York, knickerbockers; New Jersey, blues or clam catchers; Pennsylvania, Penamites or leather heads; Delaware, blue hen's chickens; Maryland, clam lumpers; Virginia, beagles; North Carolina, tuckoes; South Carolina, weasels; Georgia, buzzards; Alabama, lizards; Mississippi, tadpoles; Florida, fly up the creeks; Louisiana, Creoles; Texas, beef heads; Arkansas, toothpicks; Missouri, pukes; Tennessee, whelps; Kentucky, corncrackers; Ohio, buckeyes; Indiana, hoosiers; Illinois, suckers; Michigan, wolverines; Wisconsin, badgers; Minnesota, gophers; Iowa, hawkeyes; California, gold hunters; Nevada, sage hens; Oregon, hard cases; Nebraska, bug eaters; Kansas, jay hawkers; Colorado, rovers; Dakota, squatters; Utah, polygamists; New Mexico, Spanish Indians; Idaho, fortune seekers or cut-throats.

Polygamy in Scandinavia.

It is curious that so little attention has been paid by the press of this country to the burning question which is at present agitating the people of Scandinavia. It is not exagerating matters to state that the country is on the verge of civil war, the nation being divided into two hostile sections, the question at issue being whether polygamy shall be recognized as a legal institution. The Liberals, under M. Nissen, who is a divine and president of the National Temperance Union, are agitating in favour of the adoption of polygamy; the Conservatives are striving as resolutely against its recognition. A very strange feature of the struggle is that the peasant women have, as a rule, ranged themselves with the would-be polygamists. The King and the aristocracy are doing all they can to put down the agitation, but M. Nissen has the masses with him, and it is certainly difficult to see how the affair will end. Meanwhile the country is flooded with literature bearing on the subject of the most realistic character, and little else is thought of or talked about.

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CANADIAN CLUB BANQUET.

Mr. Chamberlain Entertained by the New Yorkers.

The Canadian Club entertained the Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain at dinner at the Hotel Brunswick, and the occasion was worthy of its guest and of itself. Mr. Wiman introduced the guest of the evening, who amid great applause rose and responded as follows to the toast "Our English Guests":

"Mr. President and Gentlemen—On behalf of my English colleagues and of myself I thank you sincerely for the cordiality of your reception. It is a great pleasure to be, at the termination of my mission to America, permitted to enjoy the hospitality of the Canadian Club which was tendered to me almost on my arrival. In the interval which has elapsed I have seen and heard and learned a great deal which has been of the deepest interest to me, and which cannot fail, I think, to be profitable to me in the future, and I am glad to say that the greatest knowledge I have acquired of this country has only confirmed and strengthened the favorable and kindly feelings with which I have always regarded the affairs and the people of America. (Applause.) It would have been very strange had it been otherwise, for during my stay here I have received from everybody with whom I have been brought into contact, personal kindness, encouraging hospitality and generous consideration, which have left behind a sentiment of overwhelming gratitude and good-will. (Applause.) Mr. President, in your opening remarks you have alluded with some fulness to

THE MISSION

which brought me to this country. You are aware of the object which we had in view and, as you have said, this gathering has special interest in it. I do not suppose that either in Canada or in the United States of America there is any partisan so bitter and so absurb as to dispute the importance of good relations between Great Britain and the United States, and especially between the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) For thousands of miles an invisible frontier line separates the domains of the greatest of England's Colonies from the vast territories of the United States. In spite of everything that political science or political ignorance—(laughter)—can do to erect barriers between nations, the social and commercial intercourse between the two countries is great and is continually extending. The railway systems are so interlocked that any disturbance of the existing relations would constitute something approaching a disaster and might imperil hundreds of millions of capital that is now invested in these great enterprises. And yet, gentlemen, some time ago there were, and possibly even now there are, men who contemplate without anxiety such a disturbance as that which I have suggested, and would look forward with a light heart to

A COMMERCIAL WAR,

the end of which, the result of which, no man can foresee. And that is by no means the worst thing that might happen if a satisfactory and friendly agreement is now to be deemed to be impossible. You referred, Mr. President, to the occurrences of a year or two ago. In 1887, and still more in 1886, the Canadian Government of Great Britain, acting, as it believed, in the exercise of its undoubted treaty rights, found itself constrained to interfere with numbers of American fishing vessels pursuing their avocations in Canadain waters. This interference, whether it was justified by law or not, naturally and inevitably provoked great irritation and ill-feeling in this country, and is not too much to say that for some time the peaceful relations between the two greatest and freest nations in the world—or, if not the peaceful relations, at all events the friendly intercourse between them—was at the mercy of the officials of either of them acting at a great distance from the central authority, and who might be hot-headed or indiscreet or unreasonable in the exercise of extremely delicate functions. Well, I remember when I first came to New York I was told by a very distinguished American politician that I should find that one of the great difficulties in my way consisted in this, that the Fishery question was, as you have said, sir, so paltry a matter, that is, in comparison with the great American interests with which this country has to deal, that it was a question which politicians would think it safe to play with. Believe me, gentlemen, there can be no graver mistake than that. (Hear, hear and applause.) A question which arouses national sentiment is not a question to be trifled with. The worst wars which have disgraced humanity have

PROCEEDED FROM TRIFLING CAUSES,

and nations are very often more apt to resent petty affronts and injuries than they are a serious invasion of national rights. And, gentlemen, this was the state of things, with which the plenipotentiaries of the two countries had to deal when, three months ago, we met for the first time at Washington. And this is the state of things to which there are people in both countries who apparently desire to return. If we had treated our responsibility as lightly as some of those who criticise the result of our labours, we should long ago have relinquished our task in despair. (Great applause.) You will readily believe that it was not an easy task for us to reconcile contending views and conflicting interests. Both sides believed that they were absolutely and entirely right. Both sides in a controversy always do. (Laughter.) Neither side probably fully appreciated the strength of the arguments that might be brought forward by the other, and it was only the anxious desire all of us had to cement and confirm the friendly relations between Great Britian and the United States that encouraged us to pursue our labor.

THE RESULT OF THOSE LABORS

is now before you. It is admitted, not to the impassioned prejudice of partisans, but to the calm and sober judgment, to the common sense and reason, and, above all, to the friendly feeling of the peoples of both countries. (Hear, hear and applause.) I have seen this treaty denounced as a surrender. It is rather an interesting fact that on the same day I received a copy of an important newspaper published in Canada, which denounced our agreement as an abject betrayal of all the rights of Canada—(applause and laughter)—and the same morning I read an article in an influential organ of public opinion published in New York which declared that the humiliation of the United States was now complete and that there had been a cowardly abandonment of all the claims and contentions of this country. (Laughter.) It may appear to you at first sight that these views are conflicting and inconsistent—(laughter)—but, gentlemen, that would be a hasty judgment. (Renewed laughter.) They are absolutely consistent in this, that they are the views of the organs of the Opposition to the respective Governments which are answering for them. (Laughter and applause.) Now, gentlemen, I will venture with some knowledge of the subject to say to you that there has been no surrender at all on either side of anything which national honor and national interests demanded that we should retain. (Hear, hear and applause.) I will say that in this treaty both sides have substantially

GAINED WHAT THEY CONTENDED FOR,

and that the only concessions that have been made are the concessions which honorable men would gladly tender when they are endeavoring to settle a difference between friends and are not endeavoring to gain an unfair advantage over opponents. (Great and long continued applause.) Now, if you will bear with me, I should like to take this opportunity of saying a few words as to the principal provisions of this alleged capitulation. (Laughter.) And at the outset I want to call your attention to this very important fact. I have alluded to the irritation which was caused by the action of the Canadian Government in 1886 and 1887. We have gone to the roots of that irritation, we have removed its cause, and I can tell you that if this treaty had been in operation in the beginning 1886 of all those cases of interference with American fishing vessels, there would not have been six. I don't believe there would have been two. Now that is at least an important fact to bear in mind when you are told, as you have been told, that we have settled nothing and that Canada has conceded nothing in order to secure friendly relations with the United States of America. On the contrary I say that in this matter Canada has conceded everything that the claims of humanity, the claims of international courtesy, or the comity of nations can possibly demand, and at the same time Canada has maintained, as she was bound to maintain, the vital and essential interests of her citizens. (Hear, hear.) I don't believe that there is any international jurist of the slightest reputation who would deny that Canada had the legal right to refuse the great majority of the concessions that have been made in this treaty. At the present moment the relations between the two countries with regard to the fishery operations are regulated by the treaty—the Convention of 1818. That we have gone back to a treaty that was made 70 years ago is not the fault of Canada, it is not the fault of Great Britain, it is not the act of the United States of America, the Government of which country denounced successively the substitutes for the Convention of 1818, which had been arranged, in the shape of the treaty of 1854 and the subsequent treaty of 1871. By the action of the United States of America the condition of affairs was relegated back to the treaty of 1818. That treaty of 1818 declares in express terms that the fishing vessels of the United States shall have access to the ports and harbors of Canada for four purposes, for wood, water, shelter and repairs, and for no other purpose whatever. It is impossible that language should be plainer, and yet at the present moment you find that the opponents of the present treaty ignore altogether the treaty for which this is a substitute, and they try to construe the words of the Convention of 1818, "for no other purpose whatever," as if they were "for any other purpose whatever"—(laughter)—and, gentlemen, although, as I have said, the legal rights of Canada in this matter

WERE UNASSAILABLE,

I have never concealed my opinion, and I state it here to-night, that it was only good policy on the part of Canada, it was only what good neighborhood demanded of Canada, that she should not interpret these legal rights in their strictest sense, but that they should concede to a friendly nation all the conveniences and all the privileges that they could possibly accord without serious injury to their own subjects. (Hear, hear, and applause.) Canada declines, and always has declined, to allow her ports and harbors—which Providence has placed in close proximity to the great fisheries of the banks—to allow these ports and harbors to be made

A BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR COMPETITORS

who rigidly exclude her from their markets. These facilities are offered freely in return for an equivalent, and as long as the equivalent is denied Canada feels justified in declining to share these facilities which are essential to the conduct of the fishery operations. Everything, as I have said, which the comity of nations, or the courtesy of nations, or the convenience of fishermen can require has been and will be freely accorded by the Canadian Government under the treaty which we have just made.

We have settled another matter which has been

ONE OF CONSTANT CONTROVERSY

since this Convention of 1818. We have delimited the exclusive fishery waters of Canada. You are aware that it has been the contention of the Dominion supporters by high legal authority that under the treaty the fishermen of the United States were debarrred from fishing within three miles of any of the bays or harbors of Canada. On the other hand, the United States have contended that they were entitled to fish anywhere within three miles of the shore, whether in bays or outside of them. We have settled the difficulty by what may be called a compromise, but at any rate by an arrangement which is in accordance with the latest international law. We have settled it substantially in agreement with the principles of the North Sea Convention, the latest instrument of the kind in European diplomacy, and we have settled it in a way that I firmly believe will be satisfactory to every reasonable and fair-minded man. I have seen it objected to that certain land-locked bays of Chaleur and Miramichi have been excluded. Of course they have been excluded, because these bays come by nature under the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of Canada. I should like any American who may be present here to-night to say how he would like to apply the ten-mile limit or three-mile limit to the shores of the United States of America without taking care to exclude such bays as the Delaware Bay or the Chesapeak Bay or the other small estuaries or bays on the coast of the United States. (Hear, hear and applause.) I only ask all Americans that they should be content to do to Canada as they would that Canada or some greater Power should do to them. (Applause and repeated cries of hear, hear.) I will not dwell, although I attach great imp[illegible] them, upon those provisions in [illegible] which contemplate a

PROMPT AND ECONOM[illegible]DJUDICATION

in the case of fishing [illegible] which limit the penalty to be inflicted, and which specify the exceptional cases in which forfeiture may well be exacted. But you will see that they are all dictated by the same spirit which has governed the provisions of the rest of the treaty. They are all conceived in a spirit and with an intention of amity and good-fellowship, and they have been inserted in order to remove as far as possible every future cause of irritation and hardship.

Under the treaty as it stands there are only three things which are denied to the fishermen of the United States in Canadian waters.

In the first place, they are not allowed to fish in the territorial waters of Canada. They have told us again and again by the mouths of their leading representatives that this privilege has no longer any value for them; that they repudiate any desire to acquire it; that they believe it is worth nothing; and that certainly they are unwilling to pay anything for it. We take them at their word. They will not have the privilege, and they will not be required to pay anything. (Applause).

The other two privileges from which they are still excluded is the privilege of obtaining supplies for the prosecution of the fishing industry, the shipping of crews, and the transhipment of their catch.

Now, gentleman, is it fair that these privileges, which are part of the commercial privileges of Canada, should be conferred on American fishermen without any equivalent of any kind? And is it any reason that two great countries should be kept in hot water because the gentlemen decline to pay anything for privileges from which they are expressly excluded by a similar treaty which they have obtained on a previous occasion by very large concessions on their part, which at the present time they declare to be worth nothing to themselves or to anybody else? (Applause.) Even these things they

CAN HAVE AT ANY MOMENT.

They can have them in the first place at any time when the Congress of the United States may see fit to give the comsumers of the United States a cheaper and a more abundant supply of fish—(laughter and applause)—and even if the Congress of the United States, in its wisdom, should deem that to be undesirable, the fishermen can still have these privileges for the limited period of two years under what is known as a *modus vivandi*.

I have seen it stated by several who are apparently unacquainted with the figures, that this proposal would involve the payment of $300 or $400 per annum, which would be absolutely ruinous to them. Well, the average size of an American fishing boat engaged in this trade is less than one hundred tons. The annual fee would be less than one hundred and fifty dollars. But when it is said that this is a monstrous proposal, that this alone ought to insure the rejection of the treaty, with which it is in no way connected, I would venture to point out to you that it is a proposal which is freely offered by Canada as a great and additional concession—a proof of friendship and good will, which Canada will be only too happy to withdraw if it is not accepted in the same spirit. There is nothing in this proposal which is compulsory. If the fishermen think that the advantages offered are not worth the price demanded, which we think to be altogether insignificant, if they think so they are not bound to avail themselves of it and as far as they are concerned the proposal may be a dead letter. (Hear, hear.)

I can quite understand that the people of Canada may think the plenipotentiaries

HAVE GONE TOO FAR.

That they have gone out of their way in making this offer, but our feelings was that since fishing operations were about to begin we were bound to do all in our power to tide over the difficulty and to discover a way to avoid litigation that otherwise might be caused by the persistent refusal of these privileges; but, as I have said, if the offer is misunderstood or undervalued by those for whose benefit it is intended, nothing will be easier than to secure its absolute and unconditional withdrawal. (Hear, hear and loud applause.) Now, gentlemen, I hope I have not wearied you by—(cries of no, go on)—by dealing in some detail with the separate provisions of this treaty; but I have been anxious before I left your shores to do anything which lay in my power to remove some of the misapprehensions which it seemed to me prevailed in some quarters respecting it. The plenipotentiaries on both sides were animated by a feeling of anxiety as to future possibilities if an agreement were not arrived at, animated also by a strong desire to draw closer the ties between the two greatest nations of the earth, England and America. (Hear, hear.) They prepared and submitted this agreement. The responsibility now rests upon other shoulders. It rests in the first place, no doubt, upon the people of the United States, a country where public opinion is all-powerful. It rests upon the Senate of the United States, upon that great legislative and executive body which in the past history of the country has played so disinguished a role, and for my part I cannot bring myself to doubt that they will

RISE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS GREAT OCCASION,

that they will not suffer party interest to influence them in a matter of international welfare, and that they will do all in their power to aid our efforts in promoting a concord upon which the peace and well-being of the world may depend. (Hear, hear, and applause.) I trust that they will remember the words of General Grant, written by him when he was almost on his death bed, and which may be considered, therefore, as his last legacy to the American people. At the closing chapter of his memoirs he says:—"England and the United States of America are natural allies—(hear, hear)—and ought always to be the best of friends." (Prolonged applause.) That great worrior, who had fought more battles and won more victories than any man in history, did not look upon war with the complacency with which it is regarded by irresponsible politicians and editors of newspapers. (Tumultuous and deafening applause.) General Grant thought he saw the best guarantee for peace in the friendship, which he deemed it his duty to promote. That friendship, believe me, is important to the interests of both our nations. It is dictated by our common origin—(hear, hear)—by the ties of blood and of history, by our traditions, and gentlemen, I believe that there is no higher ambition for a statesman in either country than to have contributed in the slightest degree to draw closer and tighter the bonds of comity which should always unite all the branches of the English speaking people.

The conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's speech was greeted by a most enthusiastic burst of applause and long and vociferous cheering.

HOUSEHOLD.

Before Spring Comes.

It is time to look through the cellar. We do not want spring-sickness in the family. Remove everything impure. Were those squashes a little frosted, before putting in?—they are likely to be decaying. Some of the onions may be bad. Potatoes may be rotting. Apples may need sorting; cabbages overhauling. Let everything be put in first-class order. Cellars banked up and unventilated except through the door, should be particularly cared for. Get the men at it some stormy day.

The boys are in school now; but when they go to work in spring they will need working clothes. Repair the old ones, if worth repairing — vests, overshirts, overalls, etc.; for economy is a necessity with many, and should be a general virtue. Whatever is to be made for them, make now; don't wait till the spring hurries you.

Make summer clothing for the girls and yourself—plenty of it. It need not cost a great deal. If there's money to spare after the taxes are paid, ask for some if that is necessary, for this purpose. Men don't always think. You cannot afford to wait till warm weather comes, and then with house-cleaning and your flower garden on hand you can't sew.

Rip up all the cast-off clothing, wash what is good, if it is not clean, and put it to its best use. An old coat may have some good buttons, something for patches, possibly for making a nice cushion or something else. Old blue pieces may be useful to mend the carriage cushions. The lining may do for carpet rags, and the canvas is good to mend bags with.

Look over the grain bags too; wash, mend and caution the men folks about the rats and mice.

An old pair of pants with knees and seat ragged, may make a pair for little Johnny. An old vest may do very well for some time if it has a new back.

Get the carpet-rags all ready and have them woven, if you can, in time for spring house-cleaning. Sewed hit-and-miss, with no coloring and woven into colored warp, the carpet is very pretty, and coats less than 22 cents a yard, allowing 13 cents for weaving and one pound of warp to weave 36 yards of carpet.

Save the paper-rags. They don't amount to much if you make rag-carpet, but they are worth something. This is a good time to get ahead with the spring work. But withal, enjoy the winter. Take time to rest, time to read, time to think. Keep the rooms well aired, and don't get sick from breathing bad air. Take an interest in the children's studies, and train them to habits of reading and industry.

How to Wash a Light.

Strange to say there is a right as well as a wrong way to wash windows, and it took me many a year to find out the former. I was once so unfortunate as to live in a house with twenty large, plate glass windows, and they were the bane of my existence. When they needed washing I made up my mind to have no help from Bridget in the kitchen or elsewhere for at least one whole day, until at last I practiced for myself, and found how quickly and nicely it was possible to do it. Choose a dull day, or such a time of day that the sun is not shining on them, which makes them dry streaked. Take a painter's brush, and dust them inside and out, washing all the woodwork inside before touching the glass. The later must be washed simply in warm water with a little ammonia—no soap. Use a small cloth with a pointed stick to get in the corners, and wipe dry with a cotton cloth; old and soft. Never use linen, which makes the glass linty, and polish with soft old newspapers, or tissue paper.

Laughter.

Chavasse, an eminent surgeon, says: "Encourage your child to be merry and to laugh aloud; a good hearty laugh expands his chest, and makes his blood bound merrily along. Commend me to a good laugh—not to a little, sniggering laugh, but to one that will sound through the house; it will not only do your child good, but will be a benefit to all who hear, and be an important means of driving the blue devils away from a dwelling. Merriment is very catching, and spreads in a remarkable manner, few being able to resist the contagion. A hearty laugh is delightful harmony; indeed, it is the best of all music."

Don't grumble if your wife does lose her rubber in the mud occasionally just now; be thankful that she doesn't disappear entirely and leave you to sew on your own shirt buttons.

Persons who suppose themselves to be near sighted and feel the need of glasses, never ought to depend upon their own judgment in making a selection. They should consult a physician, and a specialist in diseases of the eye, if possible.

An exchange says: Before any farmer leaves his comfortable Northern home and the friends and associates of a lifetime, thinking to find a better spot South or West, let him take his wife and make a trip to the land of promise and look the country over.

The cheapest and simplest gymnasium in the world—one that will exercise every bone and muscle in the body—is a flat piece of steel notched on one side, fitted tightly into a wooden frame, and after being greased on both sides with a bacon rind, rubbed into a stick of wood laid lengthwise of a sawbuck.

Water should always be swallowed slowly. It is not the stomach which is dry, but the mouth and throat. If you toss off a drink of water you throw it through your mouth into your stomach, without doing the former any good, while you injure the latter by loading it with what it does not require. Drink slowly, and keep the water in your mouth for a moment when you begin.

Driftwood fires in open grates are the latest fashionable freak. This wood is gathered along the coast, packed in barrels and shipped through the country. It is mostly wreckage. A great part of it has once been the material of ships' bottoms, and was sheathed with copper plates. The copper salts have left [illegible] and when burned it gives out [illegible] beautiful green and peacock-blue flames.

"Stop that whistling! Don't you know it is Sunday, and the minister is listening to you!" said a young officer to a sailor on board an English vessel on which a Presbyterian minister was a passenger. "Nonsense!" said the minister, "let him whistle; it keeps evil thoughts out of his mind. I always admired that saying and the man that said it, though I do not know his name. That man knew something of human nature and of the workings of the human heart; and he had a just and generous idea of the Creator. Like Luther, he believed that "music drives the devil away."

It is positively inhuman to call attention to a child's personal shortcomings. We cannot appreciate the heartless pleasure obtained from twitting a child about his large feet, his coarse, red hands, his freckles, his awkwardness and so on. Such references are almost sure to intensify the defect, whatever it may be, by making the child foolishly sensitive over it, causing him to act in an unnatural and constrained manner before strangers. The writer has never forgotten her feelings when a girl of 12, upon being told that her hair was coarse, and that coarse hair was an indication of a coarse character.

Sarah B., aged four years, was very fond of cucumbers. Her mother endeavored to dissuade her from eating them by telling her that they would make her sick, and she might die and be like a little boy who was buried in the cemetery with a lamb over him. The lamb (carved on the tombstone) was mentioned to make the fate seem real; Sarah had often observed it. Shortly afterward her father was eating freely of the forbidden daisty, and her mother said to him: "I am afraid you are eating too many of those." "Yes," said Sarah, "and you'd better look out or you'll die and be buried; and you'll have an old sheep on top of you."

A singular effect of a gale of ice and snow in the Northwestern States during the recent cold wave, was to freeze the eyes shut and then form an ice mask over the face. The wind would drive the fine, hard snow into the eyes, causing them to water. The snow would mix with the water, between the eyelids, and the cold wind would at once bind the lids together by an ice band. The repeated removal of this would inflame the eyeballs so that a film would form, obscuring the sight. After this film formed, the presence of the ice was a relief to the inflammation. The eyes would soon be frozen so close that nothing but steady artificial heat would relieve them.

In the coarse of a sermon last Sunday on "Piety in the Daily Press," Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartol, of New York, said:—"The press is a civiliser, a wholesome gauntlet for political candidates, a furnace to try character, hotter than Nebuchadnezzar's, a universal incarnation of the child described in Burns' poem "Taking Notes," and a fulfilment of Job's wish, "O, that my words were printed in a book and graven with an iron pen forever."

One accent of the Holy Ghost
The heedless world hath never lost,

because the compositor follows on the composer, and the fittest sentence as well as race survives.

HANGED TWICE BY A MOB.

Brutal Incident at a Double Lynching in Illinois.

CAIRO, Ill., March 10.—Captain John Cox, of Ballard County reports a remarkable incident in connection with a double lynching at Clinton on Tuesday night. Price, one of the men hanged, was not dead when the mob left the scene, but after being cut down by the county judge became conscious and talked to those about him. Word was sent to the leaders of the mob, who returned about daylight and completed the job by again hanging the victim, two men at the same time hanging on each of his feet and finally breaking his neck. The cell of the mother of Price was also broken open, and for a time she was also threatened with the rope.

Snow Blockades Are Expensive.

Few people realize, probably, how expensive a snow blockade is to a big railroad. Superintendent Toncey, of the New York Central, says that one like that of a few weeks ago cost his road between $5,000 and $8,000 a day, without reference to the loss in perishable freight or passenger traffic. Fortunately they are not of common occurrence. Asked as to the loss in passenger traffic he said: "The blockade on our road lasted less than twenty-four hours, and I know the loss in passenger traffic exceeded $8,000. An interruption of traffic on our road for a week would cost us a great deal more than $50,000.

A gratifying proof that patriotism may still, upon occasions, rise superior to party feeling was afforded in the course of a discussion of Foreign Affairs in the British Commons last week. Notwithstanding that Mr. Labouchere had a somewhat mischievous and reckless resolution to offer in regard to the foreign policy of the Government, Mr. Gladstone rose and expressed in the most handsome manner his satisfaction with Lord Salisbury's assurances that the Government were not committing the nation by any entangling alliances. The veteran ex-Premier approved generally of Lord Salisbury's foreign policy, and declared his hope and conviction that should England's intervention become necessary it would be made in such a manner as to carry with it all the added weight of unanimity in Parliament. The Leader of the Government in the Commons was, of course, highly gratified with this action, which he said was worthy of England's ancient reputation, while Mr. Labouchere was glad to be permitted to withdraw his motion.

Half a million of money—or, to speak by the card, £450,000, is, according to the calculation of the *County Gentleman*, the sum to be expended on the British turf during the coming season in stakes alone. Our contemporary grieves over the disproportionate share which falls to the two-year-old races as not calculated to subserve the highest interests of the sport in the future, for youngsters are pushed forward in training, and many of the most promising break down altogether, of while those who train on, and even of those who triumph, too many, it is observed, are only the comets of a season. To these lamentations our contemporary adds an expression of regret for the fact that long-distance races are, for the most part, so poorly endowed.

North Hastings Review

MADOC. MARCH 22, 1888.

Subscribers to the REVIEW *who fail in getting their papers, will confer a favor on the proprietor by communicating the same to this office.*

Our Timber and Mineral Lands.

THIS very important question was brought before the House on Tuesday of last week and was ably discussed by Messrs. Meredith, A. F. Wood, Fraser and others. It was no party question, but a consideration of how best to preserve and most fully utilize and thoroughly develope that portion of our country in our mines and forests. The speeches were able and comprehensive. We give below a synopsis of Mr. A. F. Wood's remarks on the point at issue :—

Mr. A. F. Wood believed that the statement of the leader of the Opposition was so satisfactory in itself that the discussion of the general subject at his hands was not necessary. He appreciated fully the difficulties that had to be met in the dealings of the Crown Lands Department between the lumberer and the settler, and for that reason he desired to approach the subject on the same line as Mr. Meredith, aside from anything in the nature of party feeling. There was a real need for the enquiry asked for, and he could not see upon what fair grounds the Government could resist it. He went into a long statistical statement in respect to the timber industry in the Belleville district, of which his own constituency formed a part. There were large sections of that country in which fire had raged and in which the timber had been so much injured that the lumberer would not touch it, and the settler, on account of the fines, would not touch a stick of it. In the years from 1867 to 1887 the number of saw logs in the Belleville district was 13,648,000, of which he would instance the number in some particular years. In 1867 the number was 353,615 ; in 1876, 452,991 ; 1882, 1,276,504 and in 1887, 1,000,000. The number of pieces from the province in the twenty years was 55,040,405, and in the same years the numbers were, 1867, 2,202,320 ; 1876, 1,595,942 ; 1882, 4,473,607, 1887, 4,500,000. That showed the increase as being steady in the number of pieces cut, and he would give figures now showing the relative number of square feet of sawed lumber In the Belleville district in the twenty years named the total number of square feet of sawed lumber was 5,981,597, of which in the year 1867 there were 1,152,068 ; 1876, 90,180 ; 1882, 207,426 ; 1887, 82,000. In the province in the twenty years the total number of square feet was 146,474,042, of which in the year 1867 there were 7,900,304 ; 1876, 9,699,630 1882, 6,784,000; 1887, 5,000,000. All these figures showed that while the quantity of timber cut was increased the number of square feet of sawed timber was getting smaller and smaller, and this fully carried out his argument to the House. Less than one-half per cent. of the entire quantity belonged to the shipments from local saw mills and he would carry the House into some facts which would deal with this waste of timber, and injustice to the local saw mills, which, in his opinion, were all matters for enquiry. It might be said that the timber was of no value where fires had occurred. True, but there was a time when it had a high value, and every year that value was depreciated. But that land was still valuable for settlement, as in that northern land rich agricultural belts were ripe for settlement. But the timber could not be touched on one hand and would not be touched on the other Some years ago it came to the knowledge of the Commissioner of Crown Lands that certain lumberers were only taking the finest of the timber, leaving the rest to rot and form material for starting a fire, and robbing the province of a certain portion of its revenue. The Government in that case, after enquiry, stepped in and interfered with the original contract by ordering the lumberers to take the timber they were destroying, and that action had met with the commendation of the entire community. Another case of such interference was in 1886. Why should they not do the same in regard to the large timber area he (Mr. Wood) had been speaking about. If the committee were ordered he could bring witnesses from the district who would speak with much stronger emphasis. They would tell the committee that many settlers went up into that district under the belief that they would have plenty of timber. That was one of the difficulties that could well be brought before the committee, and it was to be very greatly regretted that every year the timber was going down in value simply because the licensed owner would not touch it, and would not permit the settlers to do so. It was most desirable that legislation should step in between the lumber and the settler. The worst never could be known until a committee had brought out the evidence. Why should the settlers be left at the mercy of an inconsiderate lumberer? He could understand the sympathy of that House with the lumberer, who was in great source of revenue to the province. With reference to the local sawmills he discussed the policy of the province as it existed at present. The difficulty of location was left to be decided between the lumberer and the settler. He could understand the circumstances on which the arrangements had been made or come into use, but while the regulations had a great deal of force in them the mill owner should not be compelled to pay the lumber man the present duty unduly imposed in consequence of the location of the local mills. He then went into a calculation better representing the relative position of the lumberman and settler and criticised the present policy on able lines. The speaker was fast disappearing from the time at which he spoke. It was a common thing to say that the lumberer was a benefactor to the settler by affording certain means of acquiring money, but it was the fact that when the lumber industry disappeared from a district the agriculture became proportionately prosperous. With reference to the mineral resources of the country he spoke of the importance of the subject, discussing the superficial character of the work done through the desire to make money. Something to stimulate mining industry in the country was required. Another difficulty to be remedied was the state of things by which a man with money could take up a whole side of the country and keep in its mineral and timber wealth. He had received letters from gentlemen all over the country expressing some of the views he had put forth. If any benefit or reward were to be got by bringing about these remedies the Government would get it, and the only object of members on that side of the House was to get an honest enquiry that would result in good to the province.

TORONTO LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Toronto, March 19th.—While other parts of Ontario and the States have been luxuriating during the past week in blizzards, snowstorms and blockades, Toronto has been exceptionally free. Were all other evidence wanting, the fact that the daily papers are now teeming with the first batch of the spring poets' productions would conclusively prove that nature is on the verge of her annual cataclysm. I have therefore no fear of being called a weather prophet when I make the announcement that—This is spring.

THEY ARE TIRED.

Dropping in at the Assembly Hall the other day I was struck by the weary and languid air of many of our legislators—This was most conspicuous among the farmer members and the Opposition. The former were "sighing their souls" towards their live stock and cultivators, while the latter gazed with despairing wistfullness towards the Treasury Benches. The business is now largely confined to the various Committees, and very little more than a formal assent is given when they come up for their third readings. On Wednesday Mr. Meredith spoke to his motion anent the mining and timber resolutions. He regretted that the Government had not granted this committee earlier. This entailed upon him the necessity of showing the faults of the present administration of our timber and mineral resources. The average annual revenue derived from these sources was $554,328. He objected to the Government's doctorine that we have nothing to do with posterity. He claimed that this branch of the service had been mismanaged since Confederation. He pointed out that nothing had been done in regard to the reservation of a tract of timber for forestry purposes recommended by Mr. Kirkland and Mr. Phipps—both government officials. Considering the great advance in the price of timber it was unwise to force the sale of limits. In regard to the mineral wealth he complained that the government had not done enough to foster and develop it. Mr. Wood (Hastings) seconded the motion. He contended that the settler should have the refuse left by the lumbermen, at a reasonable price. He thought too little attention was paid to the mining industry. He said something about Lake Superior but nothing about North Hastings. In the absence of the Commissioner of Crown Lands Hon. Mr. Fraser replied to the motion. The delay in considering this resolution had been unavoidable. He contended that the mover had been unfair both in the names on the proposed committee and in the constitution of the committee. He pointed out that the advance of settlement, threatening the timber interest, demanded that it should be put up and sold. He showed that the present value of our timber limits to be $127,000,000. At the present rate of sales this would not be exhausted for one hundred years. He thought therefore that posterity had been sufficiently cared for. He agreed that the policy was fair to the lumbermen and fair to the people. In reference to mining he contended that the Government could not have done more. It was not the duty of Government to step in where private enterprise had failed. He announced that the Government had decided to appoint a Royal Commissioner for the purpose of investigating and obtaining information into our mineral resources. Mr. Fraser's amendment proposing the changes specified was carried without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Balfour's bonusing scheme was discussed and thrown out in Committee. Mr. Water's amendment that two-thirds those entitled to vote shall vote for any bonus was carried. The second reading of the Manhood Suffrage Bill was chiefly spent in a contention between the two parties as to which should receive the merit for its adoption. Frasers Labor Bill has been amended in Committee. The local option clause has been struck off but the number of hours labor is to be made compulsory. From Mr. Hardy's returns the following have been gleaned. The recoveries in asylums have been males 39 per cent., females 41 per cent. A total of $124,385 has been collected from Scott Act fines. Middlesex heads the list with something over $10.000.

The [illegible] will likely be prorogued about [illegible]

Toronto is rapidly losing its fair name. [illegible] scandals—social scandals—and [illegible]ration scandals have done their work in tarnishing its good reputation. It was well for our foreign credit that ex-Mayor Howland made his New York Speech before the recent disclosures were made.

AROUND THE CITY.

The new Science Hall will be erected in the Park.

The "New Party" will be composed of men "who thank God they are not as other men are." We shall not be surprised therefore of hearing of family troubles.

Toronto is likely to have a mammoth Union Passenger Station. The question as far as the city is concerned is in the hands of the Esplanade Committee.

Have you a cough? Sleepless nights need no longer trouble you. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will stop the cough, allay the inflammation, and induce response. It will, moreover, heal the pulmonary organs and give you health.

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A LAAGE brick double House fitted up with all the modern conveniencies will be sold cheap. Apply to

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING decided to enlarge my business this spring, I am obliged to ask all who are indebted to me, either by book account or otherwise, to call and settle the same. In order to carry out my plans, I must have money, hence this urgent request. Thanking my customers for past patronage, I still solicit a continuance of the same.

D. A. CALDWELL.

Madoc, March 12th, 1888. 49 3t

VALUABLE FARM.

A RARE opportunity of securing a valuable farm, suitable for dairy purposes or stock raising, is now offered—being lot No. 19, 8th concession of the Township of Dungannon, Hastings County, containing 99 acres ; 30 acres cleared, the rest in valuable hardwood timber. Two miles from cheese factory, grist and saw mills ; one mile from steam saw mill. Possession immediate. This farm is also 12 miles from a railway station, apply to

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48—2m.

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We beg to remind our numerous customers and the public generally that we are now receiving

NEW GOODS DAILY

for the Spring Trade, which will be found to to be right, both in

QUALITY AND PRICE

Groceries of all kinds.
Teas a specialty.
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All Goods Sold at Bottom Prices.

PLOUGH POINTS.

We have in stock Points for the Frost & Wood, Conley & Son, J. & J. White, Wilkinson, and J. M. Walker & Co's Ploughs, also Gang Points, Steel Land Sides and general assortment of Plough and Machinery Repairs.

EGGS.

We are prepared to buy all the EGGS in North Hastings, for which we will pay the highest price in CASH, or give goods.

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

We especially invite the custom of the people of the district, to whom we will aim to give the best value in all lines of goods. Try us. Remember the place—Best's Stand, Eldorado.

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Make your selections before the stock is broken.

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N. B.—Terms at this store, Strictly Cash.

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Madoc, March, 1888.

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